

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,272

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DEC. 8-9, 1973

Established 1887

Kirmish Flares in City of Suez; N Faults Egypt

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Dec. 7.—Egyptian forces opened fire in the city of Suez and started a flare-up of fighting with Israeli troops that for about 13 minutes a UN spokesman reported today. Fighting occupied by Finnish peace-keeping troops were hit by a Finnish tank was badly burned, but there were no casualties, spokesman Rudolf Stajdhar told a news conference. Machine guns and mortars were used. "There was firing by Egyptian forces first and then the Israelis replied," he said. "It spread all over the city."

Mr. Stajdhar said news of the clash was contained in a preliminary report by Finnish forces and that more details would be known tomorrow.

Not Deliberate
He said the firing on the Finns was not deliberate, and he did not know if the UN forces exercised their option of firing back in self-defense.

The clash was one of several in recent days which Egyptian newspapers have sought to portray as caused by the Israelis. Headlines have been reporting increasing tension on the Suez front. Yesterday, both sides claimed to have shot down a jet and denied any losses.

The Israeli Army reported that its soldiers killed an Arab on another front tonight. It said an army patrol returned fire from an unidentified source in Hebron, the largest city in the southern sector of the West Bank of the Jordan, and an Arab resident was killed.

Mr. Stajdhar said that despite daily clashes and the flare-up in Suez city, "the cease-fire is still holding on." He declined to qualify the Suez city incident as serious.

Since the end of the war, the city has been divided, part held by Israeli troops and part by the Egyptians, with Finnish troops manning observation posts between the lines.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who left the front on the west bank of the Suez Canal today, and later said there was "much tension," but that he did not believe that skirmishes would destroy the cease-fire or undermine the planned Geneva peace talks, scheduled to begin on Dec. 18.

"As long as both parties want to go to Geneva, then the situation on the ground would prevent it. I can only talk for one party. We do want to go to Geneva."

Later, Mr. Dayan flew to Washington and met with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Dayan said after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Kissinger that the talks were "friendly and constructive," but he declined to go into details.

At the same time as Gen. Dayan was meeting Mr. Kissinger, Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal was seen going up to Mr. Kissinger's office for an appointment. But the Israeli minister denied later that he had met face to face with Mr. Ghorbal.

Gen. Dayan's meeting with Mr. Kissinger came on the eve of the secretary of state's departure on a two-week trip to Europe and the Middle East that will end with the opening of the Geneva talks.

**Rockefeller Seen Resigning
to Pursue Presidency**
By Frank Lynn
NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller will be governor and turn it over to Lt. Gov. Malcolm Wilson. Mr. Rockefeller can devote full time to his presidential quest, aides said yesterday.

A decision appeared to be final, although one Rockefeller aide said that the governor had changed his mind. In that informant agreed governor's actions pointed out. He said that Gov. Rockefeller's decision at the meeting of his newly formed National Commission on "Choices" convinced him that the governor has something valuable to offer the country. "Something he's going to put into heavily."

The governor, who was in New York Wednesday for a meeting of the National Commission on Water Quality, which he was unavailable for comment, said: "There is no speculation on any options the governor has."

The governor had signaled a resignation at a news conference Tuesday when speaking of critical choices commission. "I feel that I can serve the State of New York in putting this on, but I can in many other ways which are local and immediate. My resignation will be announced before Christmas, to give Lt. Gov. Wilson time to prepare a 'state of the state' message when the Legislature convenes Jan. 9, the informants said.



NATO SESSION—James R. Schlesinger (right), U.S. Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. ambassador to NATO, and a member of the U.S. delegation (center) hold a consultation before Friday's meeting of the organization's defense ministers.

But NATO Evolves No Solid Offer to U.S. Allies Vow Effort to Ease GI Costs

By Michael Geiler and John M. Goshko
BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (WP).—America's European allies, under prodding by Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, today pledged "a common effort to achieve a solution to the financial problems" faced by the United States in maintaining 310,000 American troops on European soil.

But the pledge, contained in a communiqué issued after a one-day meeting here of NATO defense ministers, stopped short of any concrete new offers. The United States estimates that it will have, in this fiscal year, a balance-of-payments deficit of about \$15 billion attributable to European garrison costs.

U.S. officials voiced some disappointment over a lack of any specific progress on this issue. On the other hand, the officials expressed optimism that new actions taken by the allies to strengthen their own forces, plus a generally improving U.S. balance-of-payments situation in non-military areas, might eventually defuse the NATO cost issue in Congress.

The U.S. commitment to NATO faces its most serious challenge on Capitol Hill because of a congressionally approved amendment by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., and Sen. Sam Nunn, D. Ga., to the military procurement bill. The amendment calls for reduction of U.S. troops in Europe by the same percentage by which the Europeans fail to wipe out the American balance-of-payments deficit arising from the posting of U.S. troops in Europe.

"Substantial Increase"
Yesterday, it was made known that Britain had pledged what was described as a "substantial increase" in the number of its troops and aircraft assigned to NATO. Bonn says that a reorganization of the West German Army will make better use of existing personnel and increase the number of West German combat brigades from 33 to 36. It also was said that the West Germans were increasing the readiness of their considerable reserve forces.

Although both of these changes amount to organizational shifts—since the extra British forces will stay in England and the West Germans will not be adding more men to the armed forces—they are the type of measures that U.S. officials here believe will help convince Congress that Europe means to do more for itself.

These officials believe that because of such moves, combined with weapons-improvement projects, an improving financial picture for U.S. trade abroad, and negotiations with the Russians for mutual East-West troop reductions in Europe, the Pentagon may not be forced to remove troops under the Jackson-Nunn amendment. The amendment begins to take effect 18 months after enactment.

U.S. representatives here are pressing the Europeans to buy more U.S. equipment and take other measures to offset the balance-of-payments drain. Yet,

they are conceding that, in their view, the Europeans' own defense measures are more important than completely solving the payments problem.

Officials told newsmen that, by and large, the allies were sympathetic to the U.S. financial problems, but that Britain had a huge balance-of-payments deficit of its own and the West Germans already are providing the bulk of the offsetting payments.

The defense ministers dealt with a variety of other issues. Dutch Defense Minister Henk Vredeling revealed that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Airlines, Car-Maker Feel Bite Europeans' Oil Crisis Brings New Cutbacks

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Dec. 7.—The effects of the world energy crisis deepened today as two airlines—British Airways and Scandinavian—and a French auto-maker reacted to the oil shortage and the Netherlands detailed strict gasoline rationing. Britain ordered a 17 percent cut in fuel for airlines, but it was not yet known whether that would mean more flight reductions. British Airways, the country's principal carrier, has been cutting flights for the past week. Pleasure flying by small planes in Britain will be banned on Sundays.

The Scandinavian Airlines System announced in Stockholm that it was cutting back its air-traffic schedule by 25 percent in January because of fuel shortages and high fuel costs. SAS director Knut Hagerup said that the airline's schedules would be reduced by 15 percent during the Christmas season.

In Paris, the Citroën car firm said that it will close for six days this month because of the deteriorating economic situation caused by the oil crisis. The production halt, Dec. 26-31, will mean 10,000 fewer cars. Domestic and foreign demand for Citroëns has fallen dramatically in recent weeks, a Citroën official said.

Dutch Restrictions
At The Hague, Premier Joop Den Uyl said that rationing, to begin Jan. 7, will restrict motorists to 15 liters a week. There will be no special allowance for Dutch commuters using their cars to get to work.

The energy crisis also has affected the Brussels Motor Show, postponing it indefinitely, the organizers said today. In Italy, motorists were faced with two fuel-less days this week-end. The government's fuel-saving plan bans private driving on holidays and Sundays, and tomorrow is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, a public holiday. Pope Paul VI will observe the driving ban when he attends a traditional ceremony for the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in the center of Rome. He will travel there in a horse-drawn carriage.

Japan, hard hit by the oil squeeze, decided today to send Deputy Premier Takao Miki to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Iraq and Iran to explain Japanese policy on the Middle East.

Spanish Measures
In Madrid, the Spanish government decreed a number of energy-saving measures: television broadcasts must end at 11:30 p.m. except on Saturdays and on the eve of public holidays; the temperature in public offices may not exceed 69 degrees; street lighting must be reduced by 50 percent after 11 p.m.; Christmas lighting will be restricted, and government vehicles must respect the voluntary gasoline-saving 55 mph speed limit recommended to all drivers last month.

In Hong Kong, the bright lights that turn all night to the delight of tourists, are going out at 10:30 p.m. because of the oil crisis. The government banned the use of electricity today for promotion and advertising after that hour and said that the maximum penalty for violators would be six months' imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.

Europe's oil reserves dropped even lower today when someone opened petroleum reserve tanks and 500,000 liters of oil washed into a river near Bourgneuf, France.

Police said that the only way to avoid polluting the entire network of canals and rivers in eastern France, Germany and Switzerland was to burn the oil. "There is a great risk of pollution," the mayor of Bourgneuf said. "Firemen are preparing to burn the oil."

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced plans for a state petroleum corporation and a winter-long extension of the voluntary price freeze on petroleum products. Mr. Trudeau told the House of Commons yesterday that his program aims to make Canada self-sufficient in oil within seven years.

**Senate Votes \$20 Billion
For Energy Development**
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Senate today passed 82-0 a bill calling for the government to spend \$20 billion over the next 10 years to make the United States self-sufficient in energy.

The bill would lay the groundwork for a government effort to explore and develop almost every conceivable energy resource the nation possesses. The measure now goes to the House.

**Severe Shortages Forecast
If U.S. Delays Gas Rationing**
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Americans will be hit by "the most grievous shortages ever experienced in this country" if gasoline rationing and other energy conservation measures are not imposed promptly, a congressional report said today.

The study, prepared by the Senate Interior Committee, said that shortages in oil supplies were far more severe than the government had predicted and could go as high as five million barrels a day by spring. "The extent of the shortages and the threat they pose to the economy and to national security exceeded by far any savings resulting from measures taken to date," the report said.

The study called for "strict motor-gasoline rationing at once," immediate regulations to increase the refining of heating oil and mandatory measures to accomplish energy savings. The chairman of the committee, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., said that the study made it "clear that the administration must not only face up to the need for immediate gasoline rationing but must also take urgent steps" to reduce the current drain on inventories.

Sen. Jackson said that, even assuming maximum implementation of measures the administration has taken so far to meet the energy crisis, "the nation faces severe gasoline and crude oil shortages in late spring, when inventories will be reduced to absolute-minimum levels."

He said that while the 16-page report—which he called the first "frank assessment of our energy situation to have been made available to the public"—emphasizes the need for action, it also "underscores the fact that our energy problems are manageable."

He said jobs and businesses could be saved and "intolerable" economic hardship averted if the administration skillfully executed a rationing program and made conservation measures, currently voluntary, mandatory.

**Fighting in Vietnam Fiercest
Since Cease-Fire in January**
By James M. Markham
SAIGON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—In the last month, the fighting in South Vietnam has reached the fiercest levels since the January signing of the agreement for an ostensible cease-fire, which has since been shattered.

The North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies have taken the initiative in most of the escalation—although the South Vietnamese Air Force has been bombing at a scorching pace. But it is not clear that the Communists have struck the opening blows of a much-predicted dry-season offensive.

In the eyes of many foreign military analysts here, the intentions of the Communists for 1974 remain uncertain. "They are still looking for a strategy that works," one authority on the Indochinese Communist movement observed.

But there is almost universal agreement that the new year will see more and probably heavier fighting. A few months ago some people were talking about "a momentum to peace." Now they, too, are talking about momentum in the other direction.

Thieu Predicts Offensive
South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu, a former general, has been the most persistent and outspoken forecaster of an upcoming all-out Communist offensive. But lately some of his political lieutenants and even his party's newspaper have begun to tone down the President's predictions. Increasingly, one hears official talk of "strategic attacks" by the Communists—major land-grabbing or city-grabbing operations—and less about an all-out drive.

One such "strategic attack" appears to be unfolding in distant Quang Duc Province, in the thinly populated plantation country along the Cambodian border. There the North Vietnamese reportedly have committed the bulk of their 10,000-man 9th Division—and several dozen T-54 tanks—to wrest control of Route 14 from a South Vietnamese mixture of regular troops, rangers and weary militiamen.

The Communists first struck in Quang Duc on Nov. 4, easily overrunning two small border outposts. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Rep. John J. Rhodes

gress and should become congressional parties.

"There should be a two-way street between the Capitol and the White House, but the traffic. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



THE FORDS, before the head of the family took office as the Vice-President of the United States. With Mr. Ford are his wife, Betty, and their children (left to right), Steven, John, Susan and, beside Mrs. Ford, Michael.

Heikal Says Kissinger Holds 'Peace Is Not Around Corner'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger reportedly told a leading Egyptian editor last month that peace in the Middle East was "not around the corner." The American is said to have estimated that it might take six months

to a year for concrete results to materialize as a result of the Arab-Israeli negotiations scheduled to begin in Geneva Dec. 18.

In a discussion with Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, the editor of the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, Mr. Kissinger reportedly stressed that the United States was pledged to protect Israel's security, but said that "we do not believe that our special ties with Israel are irreconcilable with the ties of friendship which we wish to maintain and strengthen with you."

Mr. Heikal, writing recently in Al-Ahram, said that the meeting with Mr. Kissinger took place on the evening of Nov. 7 in Cairo after Mr. Kissinger had met with President Anwar Sadat. Portions of the article were reprinted in the current issue of L'Espresso, the French news magazine.

The substance of the remarks attributed to Mr. Kissinger seemed consistent with his past statements on the Middle East, but some of his comments did provide additional insights into the secretary's views on the October war and current Middle East diplomacy.

In the discussion with Mr. Heikal, Mr. Kissinger reportedly said that the United States had asked for a cease-fire on the day after the fighting started not to protect Israel, but for the Arabs' benefit.

"All our experts believed that if you restarted the war, you would be exposing yourselves to a decisive attack by the Israeli armed forces," he was quoted as saying. "It was then that I proposed a cease-fire and a return to the original lines. I believed this measure would benefit you more than Israel."

"I reasoned in accordance with the following logic," Mr. Kissinger was quoted as having said. "The Egyptians had embarked on a perilous adventure, probably driven by despair. But the Israeli military forces would counter-attack strongly. What would happen then? Egypt would turn to the Soviet Union to get it out of this mess. The possible alternatives would then be either that the Soviets would intervene in a way which would oblige us to intervene in turn—a fearful prospect both for us and for them—or the Soviets would refuse to intervene by sending forces, but would enter Egypt, never to leave. And that was also an unpleasant prospect for us."

Cyprus Releases 7 Arab Terrorists; They Fly to Cairo

NICOSIA, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Seven Palestinians serving seven-year sentences—for attempting to blow up the home of the Israeli ambassador in Nicosia last April 8—left prison and flew to Cairo yesterday.

Their lawyer, Lefkos Clerides, said they would fly later to Libya. He said that Cyprus's attorney general recommended a pardon, which President Makarios signed Monday.

Mr. Clerides said the pardon was connected with the Cypriot leader's talks in Libya last month with President Mosam Qadhafi. Government sources said that Arab guerrilla organizations had promised to avoid using Cyprus territory for attacks against Israel or for the hijacking of planes.

Beirut Editor, Reporter Jailed

BEIRUT, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The editor and publisher of Lebanon's leading newspaper was arrested Wednesday for having published the "secret resolutions" of the recent conference of Arab chiefs of state.

Chassan Tueni, the editor of the newspaper An-Nahar, was jailed by a military magistrate, along with one of his correspondents, Wafiq Ramadan, who covered the sessions in Algeria last week.

President Suleiman Franjieh, who attended the conference, reportedly received protests from Arab governments over the disclosure of the resolutions.

The arrest order was attacked by most newspapers here and by leading Lebanese political figures. An-Nahar said in an editorial that the action was a violation of freedom of the press.

Britain to Seek Talks On Gibraltar's Status

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Britain will be in touch soon with Spain through diplomatic channels on the timing and location of talks on the future of Gibraltar, British officials said today.

Spain claims sovereignty over the British Mediterranean colony, which has a population of about 30,000. Britain repeatedly has declared that it will not transfer its sovereignty without the consent of the people of the colony, who have said that they want to remain British.

Air Traffic to Resume At Orly Main Terminal

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP).—Air traffic will be partially resumed at Orly Airport's main passenger terminal today, following a fire which heavily damaged the building on Monday.

The authorities said traffic by Air France and British Airways to and from London would be resumed at Orly South today, thus permitting companies which transferred their flights to Le Bourget Airport to use all of Orly's facilities again.



Vietnam—A Montagnard, his belongings piled behind him on the back of his work elephant, joins other Montagnards fleeing the scene of fierce fighting near the Central Highlands district town of Kien Duc. The town, 90 miles northeast of Saigon, was captured by North Vietnamese Tuesday and, according to reports from Saigon, recaptured on Friday after Saigon rushed reinforcements.

Viet Fighting Fiercest Since Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

posts, Bu Prang and Bu Bong, scattering their Montagnard defenders. Two days later they took a camp called Dak Song.

The South Vietnamese came back in a fashion that has become predictable since Mr. Thieu

vowed to retake "every piece of earth lost to the Communists." After the North Vietnamese pulled out of Dak Song, the South Vietnamese recaptured the camp—but no more.

Then, as they did in an earlier, much-publicized effort to retake

lost ground in the Central Highlands, the Saigon forces seemingly overextended themselves in trying to push on Bu Prang and Bu Bong from the south.

Cutting off the rear of the advancing forces, North Vietnamese tanks and troops swarmed the district capital of Kien Duc on Tuesday in the largest battle since the cease-fire.

Saigon says that six of the 30 attacking tanks were knocked out by its fighter-bombers and that 222 North Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the tiny hill town, its own casualties being put at 29 killed, 28 wounded and 64 missing.

Reuters reported today that South Vietnamese Rangers recaptured Kien Duc. A military spokesman said the rangers met little resistance in retaking the town.

2 Die in Cambodia Skirmish

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 7 (AP).—Insurgent forces cut Highway 4, 19 miles from Phnom Penh, for two hours today, the Cambodian command said.

Field reports said that four Khmer Rouge guerrillas, dressed in army uniforms and backed by insurgents, hid in the rice paddies off the road, fired on any taxis carrying government soldiers. Two passengers were reported killed.

U.S. Post Office Tries Mixing Fuel With New Letters—H₂O

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The U.S. Postal Service said yesterday that it is testing a claim that cars can run efficiently on a mixture of gasoline and water.

A spokesman said that the mixture has been tried in four mail-delivery trucks, and that the technique apparently works as well for cars. Mixtures range from 15 to 30 percent water in the tests, he said.

The idea was originated by Walter J. Ewbank of the University of Oklahoma's aerospace, mechanical and nuclear engineering department, the postal service said.

While the motor-fuel industry has sought better combustion and greater engine efficiency by using richer octane fuels, Mr. Ewbank reasoned that mixing it with water would be better. "It's more efficient and a lot cheaper," Mr. Ewbank said.

In research under way since 1965, Mr. Ewbank said, he has developed an emulsifying technique to hold the water in suspension in the gasoline. Otherwise, the lighter gasoline would float to the top.

He said that a simple adjustment of the carburetor, which takes about 15 minutes, also is required to use the mixture.

The director of delivery services for the postal service said that there are plans for "large-scale expansion of the program once feasibility is clearly demonstrated."

6-Nation Group Postpones Action On Fouled Rhine

BONN, Dec. 7 (UPI).—A six-nation ministerial conference has postponed for at least another year action against pollution of the Rhine River by salt and water used by nuclear plants, West German Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Wednesday.

Mr. Genscher, chairman of the second International Conference on Prevention of Pollution of the Rhine River, said that France had been unable to agree with the five other participants on action against either pollutant.

France dumps salt from its potassium mines into the upper Rhine, polluting the drinking water that the Netherlands draws from the river.

France refused to end this practice, and also refused to accept proposals by other riparian states limiting the use of the Rhine's water to cool nuclear power plants, Mr. Genscher said.

The conference decided to "blacklist" mercury, some organic chemicals and substances known to have cancer-causing elements, "as much as possible" to keep them from entering the river.

The next conference, by ministerial delegates from France, Switzerland, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, will take place in October, 1974, Mr. Genscher said. France agreed to prepare for the conference a report on pollution prevention.

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Zambia Leader, Unopposed, Wins

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda, who sought re-election as the sole candidate, returned to power today with at least 85 percent of the vote after the first general election since Zambia became a one-party state a year ago.

The President, who led his country to independence nine years ago, was sworn in by Chief Justice Brian Doyke in a ceremony at the High Court.

There were several shock defeats in the general election, in which 125 seats were contested, with three cabinet ministers and 11 members of state being displaced.

The reports, published in November, quoted a Thai publisher in Stockholm as saying that the king was responsible for bloodshed during student demonstrations here in October because he had appointed Premier Thanin Kiatichuchon, who was ousted after the student demonstrations.

The reports were published in Stockholm by a group of Thais who call themselves the "Thai Liberation Movement," headed by Sunthorn Wongsong, a Thai who holds Swedish citizenship.

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Allies Promise Joint Effort To Solve U.S. Deficit on GIs

(Continued from Page 1)

United States and West Germany had promised to help supply the Dutch armed forces with petroleum if Dutch oil stocks were seriously diminished as the result of the Arab embargo.

The move is regarded as highly significant because it represents the first public gesture of solidarity and a willingness to share supplies with the Dutch by other countries. The United States, which also has been placed under an oil embargo by the Arabs, is known to have been exploring with the Dutch ways of easing the hardships imposed by the embargo.

Of potentially greater importance was West Germany's decision to participate in this relief gesture. Until now, fears of provoking Arab anger and reprisals have prevented any of the Netherlands' partners in the European Economic Community from expressing overt solidarity with the Dutch.

A Reassessment

West Germany is known to have been reassessing this attitude, and the German action, in using NATO as a forum for public pledges to help the Dutch, has implications for the determination of the West Germans to raise the Netherlands' boycott issue at next week's summit meeting of EEC leaders in Copenhagen and demand action by all the Common Market countries on behalf of the Dutch.

The meeting today also was given a detailed briefing by Mr. Schlesinger and other U.S. officials on the lessons to be drawn from the Middle East war for NATO. In particular, Mr. Schlesinger was reported to have stressed the importance of tactical intelligence, rapid ability to

respond to attack, the need to maintain adequate reserves of men and material and the capabilities of the weapons used on both sides.

The communiqué noted that two important defense initiatives involving NATO—the negotiations on a European Security Conference and on military force reductions in Central Europe—have been launched and should be pursued with the objective of making them a success.

But the communiqué cautioned: "The ministers noted with concern that, despite these developments in the political field, the Soviet Union and its allies have continued to increase the scale of their military program and to strengthen and improve their forces in every field." In the light of this, the communiqué said, there was a need for "undiminished defense efforts" by NATO.

At midday, Mr. Ford was the White House for lunch President Nixon.

White House spokesman L. Warren said the meeting Mr. Nixon was to discuss Ford's duties, noting the Vice-President by law is the chairman of the National City Council as well as the official of the Domestic Council.

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Hours earlier, the House which Mr. Ford served years, confirmed him by 35-vote after a debate panned by statements that Mr. Watergate troubles might elevate Mr. Ford to the presidency.

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Rockefeller Seen Resigning Office to Pursue Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)

first, whether to seek a fifth term next year, and then, whether to resign before his fourth term ends, to give Mr. Wilson maximum exposure and the advantages of being an incumbent in next year's gubernatorial election.

The critical-changes commission, which will have up to \$20 million for "far-ranging studies" of the nation's problems at home and abroad, will be the governor's vehicle for advancing his presidential candidacy in 1976.

The decision to resign—as dramatic and rare as it is—conforms with the views of most of the governor's closest associates, who believe that he does not have the time to handle both state and commission affairs.

One Rockefeller associate noted

that the governor has had to spend increasing time negotiating with the Legislature in the first six months of every year, a crucial time in a presidential campaign.

Rep. Reid Seeks Office

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Rep. Ogden R. Reid, 48, a six-term member of Congress, has announced that he will seek the Democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Reid was elected to Congress as a Republican, but changed parties in March of last year.

From Wire Dispatches

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 7.—A Bahamian magistrate today refused to order the extradition to the United States of fugitive financier Robert L. Vesco.

Magistrate Emmanuel Osadebay ruled that under the terms of a 1951 U.S.-Bahamas extradition treaty, Mr. Vesco, 48, could not be extradited because the charge against him in New York had no equivalent in Bahamian law.

The judge, therefore, upheld a defense motion to dismiss the case, saying that the U.S. charge of "fraud by wire, radio or television," for which the United States sought his extradition, was "not an extraditable offense" under the treaty.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced in Buenos Aires that Mr. Vesco had been granted permission to live in Argentina and that he would not be subject there to extradition.

Sen. Eastland Takes Pay Cut

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., has taken a pay cut. With the swearing in of Gerald R. Ford as Vice President, Sen. Eastland's salary dropped yesterday from \$82,500 a year to \$47,500.

Sen. Eastland, as president pro tempore of the Senate, assumed the duties and prerogatives—and the salary—of a vice-president after the resignation of Spiro T. Agnew Oct. 10.

Although Sen. Eastland no longer will be collecting a vice-president's \$62,500, as Senate president pro tempore, he still will get \$47,500 instead of the regular Senate salary of \$42,500 a year.

1 of Jailed Priests In Hunger Strike Seen Near Death

MADRID, Dec. 7 (UPI).—One of six imprisoned priests who have been on a hunger strike in Zamora penitentiary—to press for transfer to political prisoners' jails—is in a coma and may die soon, a Roman Catholic organization said today.

The priest, Francisco Garcia Salve, 45, is a Jesuit who has been jailed for more than a year while awaiting trial on a charge of illicit association.

"We have received reliable information that... Garcia is in a coma and in immediate danger of losing his life," a message from the Brotherhood of Workers of the Catholic Action said.

Government sources said that Father Garcia's condition was "delicate" but could not be described as a coma. His sister, who visited the Justice Ministry yesterday to inquire about his condition and treatment, said she was given "assurances" but was deeply worried.

Bonn, Bern Protest

BONN, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Groups of Spanish priests, nuns and laymen invaded papal embassies in Bonn and Bern today, demanding the closure of the Zamora prison.

About 20 demonstrators peacefully left the Vatican's nunciature in Bern, Switzerland, after three hours. But 38 protesters refused to quit the mission in the West German capital.

Pearl Harbor Services

HONOLULU, Dec. 7 (AP).—Brief memorial services were held here today in observance of the 32d anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

U.K. Poll See Gain by Tories

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters)

—Britain's Conservative government is gaining public support despite being embroiled in economic troubles, according to a public-opinion poll published today.

Forty percent of those questioned would vote Conservative, 35 percent would vote Labour and 23 percent would vote the Liberal party.

The figures for last month were Conservative 33 percent, Labour 38.5 percent and Liberal 25.5 percent.

The Opinion Research Corporation, which made the survey, included questions on the miners' overtime ban as well as regular political issues. Times of London commissioned the poll.

House GOP Chooses Rhodes To Replace Ford as Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

has been a lot heavier one way," Rep. Rhodes said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ford today formally assumed his duties as the nation's 40th Vice-President.

He signed the papers so he can get paid, received his parking stickers and presided over the first 12 minutes of today's Senate session.

Then Mr. Ford turned the gavel over to freshman Democratic Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa.

Before coming onto the Senate floor for the 10 a.m. opening, Mr. Ford received a copy of the Senate rules and the ivory gavel used by the presiding officer, and

posed for pictures in a office just off the floor.

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Bonn



As Stipulated by Law

California Congressmen Pay State Tax Avoided by Nixon

By Wallace Turner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—President Nixon, who maintains a residence and votes in California, would pay that state's income taxes on his government salary if he followed the example of the state's senators and representatives in Congress.

Even at the low rate that his \$200,000 salary was taxed for special reasons, Mr. Nixon may have avoided about \$30,000 in California taxes.

Last week, White House sources leaked the statement to the Associated Press that Mr. Nixon had not paid either California or District of Columbia income taxes since he became President. The statement was part of financial material about Mr. Nixon provided to the news service. Mr. Nixon has promised to give the public full details on his personal holdings.

Sens. Alan Cranston and John V. Tunney, both Democrats, and a mixture of 23 Democrats and Republicans of the 43 Californians in the House of Representatives, all said that they paid California income taxes on their federal salaries.

No California congressman questioned that he did not pay income taxes in his home state. California observers feel that a disclosure that one did not pay would be politically damaging for him in the state.

Exempted in D. C.

All the state's congressmen are covered by the same federal law that governs Mr. Nixon's liability for state income taxes. This is a statute that exempts elected federal officials, and those whose presidential appointments must be confirmed by the Senate, from the District of Columbia's income taxes, but makes them responsible for paying taxes in their state of residence.

John F. Kennedy paid state income taxes in Massachusetts from the day he was first elected to Congress until he was assassinated in 1963. President Lyndon B. Johnson, Mr. Nixon's immediate predecessor, had no such liability because Texas had no state income tax. State tax information on other presidents was not immediately available.

The Associated Press reported that "Mr. Nixon's tax advisers concluded he was not liable for California state income taxes, although California is his voting residence."

Sources in Sacramento said that residence for tax purposes is a much-litigated subject in California, and that the Franchise Tax Board decides virtually each case on its individual elements. For practical purposes, each appeal is a new question.

Comment Refused

Martin Buff, executive officer of the Franchise Tax Board, has issued orders to his staff not to comment on the Nixon tax matter, even in hypothetical terms. Hugh Flournoy, a Republican who is state controller and a member of the board, said that he wanted the Nixon tax question discussed in an executive session next Tuesday.

In general terms, California law defines a resident for tax purposes as "every person who is in the state for other than a temporary or transitory purpose, and every individual who is domiciled in the state who is outside the state for temporary or transitory purpose."

Sen. Cranston said that this year he paid \$3,996 in California income taxes. "I feel a moral responsibility to pay my taxes to California, which I look upon as my real home," he said.

Apparently Mr. Nixon did pay state income taxes during the years he served California as a member of the House of Representatives, as a U.S. senator and as Vice-President, for his state-tax returns were the object of interest in a subsequent campaign.

Sen. Cranston said that in 1962, when he was state controller and Mr. Nixon was a candidate for governor of California, "someone asked me if I would permit an inspection of Nixon's tax returns to see if they revealed anything concerning the famous Hughes loan."

In 1956, billionaire Howard R. Hughes lent \$205,000 to F. Donald Nixon, a transaction that has brought controversy to the governor's older brother, President Nixon, since 1960.

Sen. Cranston refused, he said, and proposed a resolution that was adopted by the board that would prevent examination of individual returns by board members except on unanimous approval of the board.

Mr. Nixon was born in California, was elected to the House in 1946, to the Senate in 1950, the vice-presidency in 1952, and left the state after losing his race for governor in 1953. He lived in New York until 1969, when he sold his apartment there, bought his house in San Clemente and changed his voting registration from New York to California.

Bumping Leads To Knife-Gun Fight: 3 Hurt

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A Senate Watergate committee investigator, an FBI agent and an 18-year-old were wounded yesterday when an apparent bumping incident at the Federal Building here set off a fight in which a knife and a pistol were used.

The violence began when FBI agent Tom Hopkins and the young man, George Session of San Francisco, apparently bumped into each other and an argument ensued.

U. S. Attorney James L. Browning Jr. gave the following account of the incident:

Mr. Session drew a knife and slashed the agent in the throat. Mr. Hopkins fired his pistol. The bullet creased Mr. Session's chest and arm, ricocheted and hit Carl Rizer, 57, in the leg. Mr. Rizer is a Senate Commerce Committee investigator on loan to the Watergate committee.

The three men were treated for superficial wounds.

Mr. Session was arrested by two U. S. deputy marshals and was arraigned on assault charges.

Colson Goes to White House To Attend Prayer Breakfast



Charles W. Colson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Charles W. Colson, former presidential counsel now caught up in the Watergate affair, returned to the White House yesterday to attend a staff prayer breakfast.

Mr. Colson said he was invited because he has become "a very close, dear friend" of the principal breakfast speaker, Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa, who is retiring from the Senate to become a religious lay worker.

Furthermore, Mr. Colson said, he has developed "a very strong commitment" to Christianity.

"And if anyone wants to be cynical about it, I will pray for him," Mr. Colson said in a telephone interview.

Mr. Colson said he had "come to know Christ" since he left President Nixon's staff last March. He agreed that he had shown little evidence of such commitment when he was generally recognized as a hard-nosed Nixon aide who once wrote that he would "walk over my grandmother" to re-elect the President.

In those busy days, Mr. Colson said, his religious activity was generally confined to attending Episcopal services. Since then, he said, he has had "some occasion to think about it and pray with other committed people."

Mr. Colson said his beliefs had been strengthened through work with the International Christian Fellowship Foundation and through his association with Sen. Hughes, whom he considers "a very close, dear friend and a brother."

Asked if Sen. Hughes, a Methodist, was responsible for his religious awakening, Mr. Colson said no, that he had been influenced by an old friend in his home state of Massachusetts, whom he did not name.

Another participant in yesterday's breakfast, who asked that his name not be used, said Sen. Hughes mentioned in his talk that he and Mr. Colson had shared religious experiences in their homes.

The breakfast, attended by about 20 past and present White House aides, including Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was said to have been in the pattern of affairs that have been conducted at the White House for the past two years.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that Mr. Colson did not say President Nixon or have any other business at the White House.

Los Angeles Times.

TWA Pickets End Tie-Ups At Non-Struck U.S. Airlines

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Striking Trans World Airlines stewards and stewardesses, who yesterday set up picket lines at the terminals of American Airlines and Pan American World Airways, removed the picket lines last evening in compliance with a federal court order.

After thousands of their customers had been delayed yesterday, Pan American and American resumed normal operations last night. However, largely because of flight cancellations resulting from the fuel shortage, many travelers continued to find it difficult to find space on planes leaving New York.

The TWA workers, who have been on strike since Nov. 5, were protesting the airline industry's practice of subsidizing struck airlines through a mutual-aid pact. American cancelled 30 flights and Pan American 12 after the striking TWA employees posted pickets at Kennedy and LaGuardia Airports at about 6:30 a.m.

Many other flights were delayed for up to two hours or more by the picket lines. Some American and Pan American workers at the airports honored the picket lines, causing the cancellations and delays.

Shortly before 2 p.m., Federal Judge Kevin Duffy, responding to a petition from American and Pan American, issued a temporary restraining order that directed the Transport Workers Union to call off the picketing. The union represents the striking

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Moratorium for Fuel Talks With Officials

U.S. Truckers Halt Blockades of Roads

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP).—America's interstate highways reported clear today of truckers protesting fuel prices. The blockades, which had slowed traffic in several areas, were reported to have ended on major east-west routes in Pennsylvania, and were reported honoring a truce from their leaders for a moratorium to allow time for talks with government officials to produce results.

Ohio Turnpike near Toledo opened to traffic today, but traffic was restricted to one lane in each direction. The turnpike was closed yesterday by trucks, remained closed the turnpike. Officials said the four-mile section was blocked but was closed as a precautionary measure. Motorists on the Ohio Turnpike were allowed to get off at intermediate exits.

A 20-mile section of the turnpike had been closed earlier in the day to keep trucks from blocking the intersection of the highways.

Charles Warren, deputy White House press secretary, said yesterday that the problems created by blockades on interstate highways were headaches to be solved by the states and not the government.

W. Edwards, one of four who met with Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar yesterday, said that the problems created by blockades on interstate highways were headaches to be solved by the states and not the government.

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Maddox Urges Mule Parade For Fuel

EASTMAN, Ga., Dec. 7 (UPI).—Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox has suggested to farmers that they march on Washington with mules and donkeys and parade in front of the White House to "show those folks what pollution really is."

"Those people in Washington are not going to move until you move them," Mr. Maddox yesterday told a meeting of about 400 farmers concerned over the fuel crisis.

"They surrender to pressure, but you just haven't applied it yet."

"I would like to suggest that you ride mules, burros, donkeys, horses, and jackasses and parade up and down Pennsylvania Avenue and show those folks what pollution really is," he said.

Chapin, Former Nixon Aide, Pleads Not Guilty on Perjury

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Dwight L. Chapin, a worker in Nixon election campaigns since 1968 and a former top aide to the President, pleaded not guilty to federal court today to charges that he lied to a Watergate grand jury.

His trial is scheduled to start Feb. 19.

"I have a deep desire on behalf of my family, parents and friends to see this brought to trial, cleared up quickly and my innocence proven," Mr. Chapin told reporters after his arraignment before U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard A. Gesell.

In court, he said merely: "Not guilty."

Mr. Chapin, 33, on leave from United Air Lines, where he is director of market planning, is charged with four counts of making a false declaration before a grand jury—a violation akin to perjury.

Mr. Chapin was an assistant to the President from the beginning of the first Nixon administration until his resignation on Feb. 28, 1973. In effect, he was Mr. Nixon's appointments secretary and the chief advance man for important trips, including the President's visit to China last year.

Mr. Chapin recommended the hiring of Donald H. Segretti, a California lawyer, by the Nixon re-election campaign committee in 1972. Mr. Chapin was a friend of Mr. Segretti when they attended the University of Southern California.

Mr. Chapin supposedly hired Segretti as a political fixer. But Segretti participated in political sabotage against the presidential primary campaigns of Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., and Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine. On Oct. 2, Segretti pleaded guilty to three charges of violating federal election laws and is serving a six-month sentence at a minimum security prison in California.

Mr. Chapin testified on April 11, 1973, before the grand jury. It was then the indictment alleged, that Mr. Chapin lied when he claimed:

- That he told Segretti to cooperate with the FBI.
- That he did not know about, or discuss, the distribution of campaign literature by Segretti.
- That he could not recall giving Segretti directions or instructions "with respect to any single or particular candidate."
- That he did not know what Segretti was paid, except from what he read in the newspapers.

The indictment says that Mr. Chapin "then and there well knew" his statements were false. Each count is punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Judge Gesell allowed Mr. Chapin to remain free on his own recognizance, but said that he could not leave the country. After the hearing, Mr. Chapin returned to his home in Chicago.

Meanwhile, federal prosecutors disclosed last night that the White House had agreed to provide the tape recording of a conversation between President Nixon and John W. Dean 3d for the trial of two former cabinet officers.

The tape recording of the conversation, which occurred last Feb. 28 between the President and Dean, then the White House counsel, was demanded yesterday by Judge Lee P. Gagliardi, who will preside over the trial of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans. The trial is scheduled to begin Jan. 9 in U.S. District Court in New York.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans were indicted last May 10 for allegedly obstructing an investigation of the financial operations of Robert L. Vesco in return for his fugitive financier's secret \$300,000 cash contribution to Mr. Nixon's 1972 election campaign.

Judge Gagliardi had indicated earlier that he would not permit Dean to testify as a witness for the prosecution in the trial unless the court received the tape recording.

Defense lawyers for Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans who had given up their cabinet posts to head the President's re-election campaign, subpoenaed White House tape recordings and other material for use in attacking the credibility of Dean under cross-examination at the scheduled trial.

In another action, the Senate Watergate committee is investigating charges that President Nixon's brother helped get approval of the sale of an airline to billionaire Howard Hughes in 1969, committee sources said yesterday.

They said two former associates of the billionaire, Robert Maheu and John Meier, claimed that F. Donald Nixon interceded to get the President to approve the sale of Air West to Mr. Hughes. F. Donald Nixon denied the charges and a committee source said: "We consider the claims of Maheu and Meier to be allegations at this point."

New Fund-Impounding Case Fuels Nixon-Congress Conflict

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Despite a congressional directive to spend the money, the Nixon administration has impounded \$500 million voted this year for development of water and sewer systems.

The action, which included withholding funds for a rural development program, was disclosed yesterday. It is considered likely to increase pressure behind a bill that would allow Congress to force release of money that it appropriates.

The rural program provided \$150 million to promote home and industrial development, and thus aid distressed communities, through grants for construction of water and sewer systems.

The programs had been "terminated" early this year by a presidential impoundment action, but they were revived by Congress, which also adopted an accompanying conference report directing the administration to spend the money.

Velled Threat

Rep. Jamie Whitten, D. Miss., the chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee, said yesterday: "I don't want to be in a position of threatening the administration." But he noted that, while Congress now lacks the power to force the administration to spend the money, "next year you can make them wish they had spent the money."

He observed that Congress has the power of the purse, enabling it to control funds for the White House and the Office of Management and Budget, but he added that "the country cannot afford" a stalemate between the White House and Congress.

The impoundment issue has been a point of controversy between President Nixon and Congress since the current session began. A total of about \$12 billion in appropriated funds had been withheld by the administration at one point, but some of that has since been released and court suits have compelled the spending of additional money for several programs.

Bills Await Action

Both houses have passed bills giving Congress the power to review and override presidential impoundment decisions, but they have never come to conference.

Those bills would be superseded by a new Budget Control Act, passed by the House Wednesday, which contains a section giving either chamber the power to force the release of impounded funds. The Senate is expected to act on a similar bill early next year.

Mr. Nixon is considered likely to veto the bill if it reaches his desk with the anti-impoundment provision intact, but the disclosure of the withholding of rural funds is expected to reinforce support of any attempt to override.

Break away with Camel filter

Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes. Some will never enjoy the tobacco aroma of the Camel filter pack... there are also some who will never leave the flock.

Test Set Saxbe Issue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—House gave the congressional approval today to a bill to eliminate a constitutional obstacle to the nomination of William B. Saxbe, R., to be attorney general.

President Nixon has held the formal nomination of Saxbe to replace Elliot Richardson on Congress passes lowering the attorney's salary from \$60,000 a year to \$55,000.

House approved a Senate bill for a quick court test of constitutionality of the amendment. Opponents claim the Constitution bars Sen. Saxbe from taking office.

The issue is a clause in the Constitution that prohibits a member of Congress from serving federal office if the salary post was increased during that term. As the attorney's pay was during Sen. Saxbe's tenure in the Senate.

One Heartbeat; One Vote...

The confirmation of Gerald Ford as Vice-President of the United States marks the first time in American history that this office has been filled by any other means than a national election. That would, in itself, be a dramatic stage in constitutional development were it not obscured by both the past—Spiro Agnew's resignation just prior to his possible conviction for a felony—and by the uncertain future. For with a Republican securely in reserve as a potential president, the problem of Mr. Nixon's continuance in office is squarely before the party and the country.

That the issue will be faced seems plain enough—Republican Senator Javits publicly acknowledged it as a party and national responsibility. How the dilemma will be resolved is another matter. For it is a dilemma, and all of the proceedings in court and committee, all the debates over the treatment of the White House tapes, presidential financial arrangements (personal and political) and the use or abuse of presidential power, have not really shed much light on the relative strength of the forces working to keep Mr. Nixon in the White House, or ousting him therefrom.

This is by no means solely a question of the "high crimes and misdemeanors" which might justify an impeachment. For apart from the fact that there is still a great deal of dispute over just what constitutes an impeachable offense at law, the question remains of just what Mr. Nixon's direct connection has been with the activities charged against his administration.

But there is also the effect of those

charges upon the national interest, at a time when delicate and portentous negotiations are under way abroad and when domestic crises, closely related to those negotiations, loom at home. The truckers' demonstrations on the highways are an example—a reprehensible example, but still an effective one—of the need for having personalities and policies that will convey moral authority during the energy crisis.

Could this situation be cured, or improved, by substituting Gerald Ford for Richard Nixon? And can this substitution be secured by resignation or impeachment? If so, what pressures could be brought to bear through the political, legislative or judicial machinery to achieve such a result?

A Republican consensus favoring Mr. Nixon's departure might achieve such a result, and the Republicans are both worried and disillusioned with the candidate who won their votes last November. But it must be a very broad consensus, since the ultimate power that could force either a Nixon resignation or his conviction on impeachment charges must be reflected by two thirds of the United States Senate. One more vote than one-third could, as in the case of President Andrew Johnson, prevent removal on impeachment; a belief by Mr. Nixon that this vote existed might well cause him to resist calls for his resignation.

In other words, Gerald Ford is Vice-President—as a cliché has it, a heartbeat away from the highest office in the land. But whether and how that gap can be closed, whether the single vote may substitute for the heartbeat, is the most important question confronting America today.



Will the Arabs Go Too Far?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In his latest news conference, Secretary of State Kissinger appealed to the Arab states to lift their oil embargo and give the Middle East peace talks a chance to succeed.

The reason he gave for this appeal is interesting. The Geneva peace talks would be held, he said, on the basis of a United Nations Security Council resolution, calling for the withdrawal of Israel from territory taken from the Arab states in the 1967 war.

This seems a technical point but is fundamental. For what Secretary Kissinger was referring to was UN Security Council Resolution 242, proposed and supported by the United States and the Soviet Union on Nov. 22, 1967, and he was insisting that the United States still supported the policy of this resolution.

It calls for "the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the recent (1967 Arab-Israeli) conflict." It insists on the "acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area, and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

Plea for Reason

In other words, Secretary Kissinger was appealing to the Arab leaders to pause while they were ahead, to be reasonable, to give him a chance to work out "the just and lasting peace" defined in UN Resolution 242, and not to be too demanding or greedy.

In short, he was asking the Arabs not to insist on making him negotiate under duress, and he was also asking the Israelis not to insist on holding on to the territory they conquered in the 1967 war, and thus make his efforts at compromise impossible.

Nobody knows what either side is saying to Secretary Kissinger in private, for they both have savage internal political opposition to compromise, but the Arab assumptions are fairly clear.

Their strategy is to praise Sec-

retary Kissinger for his efforts, to say that there is now a better opportunity for peace in the Middle East than ever, but to go to the Geneva talks with the oil embargo still on, and offer to lift it, step by step, as the Israelis withdraw from the territory they captured in the 1967 war.

This, of course, is blackmail on the installment plan, and so far it has worked for the Arabs very well. They have split the industrial nations. They have produced oil for the Europeans who have opposed Israel, and refused it for the Americans and the Dutch, who have supported Israel.

Their strategy has worked so well that they are now tempted to carry it further. They seem to believe that the longer America suffers from the oil shortage, and the more they offer to relieve it, if only Israel will agree to support UN Resolution 242, which Washington supports, the more American opinion will turn against Israel.

The Tactics

It is a cunning policy, for it assumes that the gas and oil shortage will not only turn American opinion against Israel but eventually against the American Jews who help finance Israel.

Kissinger is trying to persuade the Arab leaders that in the long run this is a losing cause, that they have made their point and demonstrated the power of their oil, but that they should not continue legitimate diplomatic pressure with economic warfare, which could threaten the economic and social welfare of the people in the industrial countries.

This is why Kissinger is leaning on the Israelis to withdraw from the Arab territories they captured in the 1967 war, on the Arabs to withdraw their oil embargo while the negotiations go on, and on the American friends of Israel to be patient and cautious while he tries to strike a balance.

He is trying to keep the ceasefire, assure the first talks between the Israelis and the Arabs at Geneva on Dec. 18, block the tensions of a recession in the

industrial countries this winter, and avoid the danger of both war and anti-Semitism.

It is a staggering task, and if ever there was a time for cautious action and comment in this delicate business, it is now. For if the Arabs do not ease their oil embargo, but turn the oil spigot on or off to force Israel to withdraw, they will be risking the compromise Kissinger is trying to work out, and even raise economic and racial problems they cannot control.

There is obviously some discontent with this system among those affected by it, especially young students who must spend a few years feeding pigs or carrying buckets of night-soil before proceeding from high school to university. While it is impossible to measure such discontent, dislike of this churning process encourages some refugees to flee the country via Hong Kong.

Nothing quite like such a permanent revolution has ever before been attempted and therefore it is hard to assess its potential effects. In a way, by insistence on endless, bureaucratic upheaval, the ordered search for assured egalitarianism would seem a prescription for disorder.

One wonders whether the "formal" could prove a prescription for institutionalized chaos and whether China's new society is too fragile to stand the strain. Although aware that inherent instability is to some extent encouraged by this approach, the regime seems prepared to pay the price. Chairman Mao forecasts "great disorder" every seven or eight years.

In an over-simplified sense, Maoism sees a privileged elite as ultimately leading to capitalism; hence it feels true egalitarianism must be guaranteed to attain socialism. As Li Cheng-fu of the Chinese Academy of Sciences told me recently in Peking:

"People are not yet entirely equal. We have come from a bourgeois society. But in a Communist society there will be true equality."

The chosen method of reaching that objective seems as paradoxical to Western minds as an attempt to square the circle, but the background of Chinese logic and philosophy is more flexible. The ancient Taoist idea of the circle could indeed express the oneness of a cosmos always remaining in a state of flux.

Thus there could be no static conventions. Unceasing interaction of two opposing forces, called Yin and Yang, one feminine and negative, the other masculine and positive, could continually strive against each other while at the same time intertwining and unifying. It isn't difficult for a nation with this philosophical background to conceive of static dynamism as a political belief.

Nevertheless, the turmoil produced by the system has practical disadvantages as well as theoretical ones.

Stop playing dominoes with the world you superpowers.

ANNE WORTHINGTON.

Paris.

View of Israel

For years Israel has bluffed the world into believing that it is a small and helpless state. Yet never before in the history of mankind has such a small country caused so much harm to so many countries surrounding it and indirect harm to countries far from it geographically.

Israel has succeeded in dragging the superpowers into its affairs, threatening the whole world with the horror of nuclear war twice (in its attack in 1967 and again after expulsions after the Oct. 22 cease-fire).

If succeeded in causing harm to the West, made an enemy of almost the entire continent of Africa, and damaged whoever stood by it.

This is no wonder. It is a country which existed because of a war which has not succeeded in living without war.

ASHRAF KHAIKAT.

Geneva.

A Call to End Secrecy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—It is a bit unusual for a congressional committee to spend \$25,000 of the taxpayers' money to hire a private pollster to tell it what public opinion is. Congressmen are, like journalists, self-appointed experts on everything, and especially on public opinion. Such wisdom, it is believed, goes with the job.

But after reading the 300-page report pollster Lou Harris provided to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's intergovernmental relations subcommittee on the "citizens' view of American government," the conclusion has to be that the legislators got their money's worth.

The headline-grabber in the study, released earlier this week, was the finding that the public has more faith in the competence of the people who run local trash collection than it does in those who control television or the press, the Supreme Court, Congress, state and local government or the White House—which finished dead last in the confidence race.

The news that the large and visible institutions of this country—government, the press, corporations, unions, churches and schools—are suffering from a hemorrhage of public confidence is not news at all in the autumn of 1973.

What is news, after years of deepening public cynicism, is that Americans are really not turned off on their "system," but have a clear perception of the changes that are needed to restore it to health.

To quote from Harris' conclusion: "Fundamentally, the American people in this survey are trying to articulate two profoundly held sentiments:

"1. That government secrecy no longer can be excused as an operational necessity, since it can exclude the participation of the people in their own government, and, indeed, can be used as a screen for subverting their freedom."

"2. That the key to any kind of successful future leadership must be broad-based integrity."

Harris argues that "once these preconditions of openness and integrity have been fulfilled, then the time may well come when the people can be approached to make the sacrifices necessary to solve the common problems of the country."

This hopeful conclusion rests on his finding that, despite the growing disillusionment of recent years, the public continues to hold a view of government that

is skeptical, shrewd, sophisticated—but essentially positive. Asked if they believe with reason that the less government the better, most people say: "On the contrary, most app the proposition that 'we ne strong federal government to this country moving again.' haps because the rhetoric of a Kumbesque connotation trustworthiness and high poe."

However, on the question the distribution of power in federal system, large major say they want state and government, strengthened, the portion of authority all to Washington is reduced.

What this means, essent is that despite the disillusion of the past year, voters have not forgotten abandoned what they the they were voting for in last y election. That was a vigorous not all-powerful president was committed to a deliberat fort, through New Feder programs like revenue-sha to strengthen state and government.

What they have also said, mistakenly, in this survey a every other, is that they will tolerate political leaders at level who abuse the public by secretive manipulations. If this finding were well destroyed by all political lead alone the President—the vey might be of no great ment.

Dimming News

But when a cross-sector state and local officials were ed these days, questions Muskie's subcommittee, st majority of them rejected view that secrecy in govern is a serious problem. Harris cluded that "state and local ers... neither sense nor advi this public mood for opena government at all levels."

That is damning news, be the lesson of this study for offi holders of both parties will be a lesson of political vival. Institutions to the n and political impasse, "opening up government levels" could well cause the yest house cleaning of incun politicians this country has in two generations.

The politicians cannot say, have not been warned, warning is there in black white—all \$25,000 worth of and it is doubtful the taxp will spend much more mon "send them this messag come the votes.

China Squares the Circle

By C. L. Sulzberger

potential effects. In a way, by insistence on endless, bureaucratic upheaval, the ordered search for assured egalitarianism would seem a prescription for disorder.

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ASHRAF KHAIKAT.

Geneva.

Mideast Conference: A Preview

Egypt and Israel have settled the points of their Suez cease-fire agreement on prisoners, supplies and checkpoints but not the point calling for "return to the Oct. 22 positions in the framework of agreement on the disengagement and separation of forces." Egypt, eager for a quick diplomatic payoff on its October military investment, emphasizes return to the Oct. 22 positions by Israeli forces, which swept on for three more days to the positions they still occupy. Israel emphasizes agreement on the disengagement and separation of forces, perceiving this to be a long and basic step in a settlement process. No doubt such divergent approaches will be a standard feature of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

On the face of it, Egypt has major advantages heading into the Geneva peace conference, due to open in two weeks. Playing on the West's oil and peace jitters, it can threaten to boycott Geneva, to keep on the oil pressure, to resume fighting or to take other hard steps. Cairo may well figure it has at least one and a half great powers on its side—full Soviet support, half of an "even-handed" U.S. support. Adding to the sense of Israel's isolation, Egypt is slicing Israel's ties more or less with Europe, Africa and Asia. Continued mobilization is further draining the Israeli economy. For Egypt, the temptation to sit tough and tight and wait

for others to squeeze Israel must be considerable.

Israel nonetheless has its own great interior strength and morale. It also has great material and political support from the United States. Naturally, American support comes—as it should—with strings. These strings require Israel to move to a negotiated settlement with its Arab neighbors in a reasonable period of time. That is, of course, exactly the manner of reaching a settlement, and the kind of settlement, that responsible Israelis want anyway. We see tension but no split between the United States and Israel in proceeding on this route. One immediate test will be whether Washington can avoid pressing Israel for conspicuous compromises in the weeks remaining before the Israeli elections on Dec. 31. Such pressure can too easily backfire and help the electoral fortunes of those Israelis least amenable to settlement.

This period before the formal opening at Geneva, and before the Israeli elections, is bound to be full of nervous posturing and maneuvering for position. Each side is testing its strength for the diplomatic trials ahead. For just that reason, it would be unwise for either side, or outsiders, to form hard judgments now about what the prospects are. At Geneva, starting early in January there will be time to see.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

India Tilts

India has moved closer to the Soviet Union, with which it signed a 20-year friendship pact two years ago, and further from its professed position of nonalignment in world affairs, as a result of the agreements announced in New Delhi following an effusively friendly visit by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader.

Nevertheless, a final joint declaration conspicuously omitted any reference to the Asian collective security plan which Mr. Brezhnev has been trying to promote for the past four years. Keeping her options open for a long-sought rapprochement with China, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has wisely spurned this Soviet brand of "pactomania" as assiduously as her father, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, rebuffed American efforts to enlist India in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

There is also no evidence that Brezhnev gained the facilities in Indian ports for the Soviet Union's Indian Ocean naval forces that he is believed to have been seeking, although this remains a possible development that will be watched with care, and some apprehension, despite official Indian denials. Any extension of military cooperation between the two governments—Indian bases

for the Russians or new Soviet arms for India—could upset the current relative tranquility of the subcontinent, poisoning efforts at rapprochement between India and Pakistan and transforming the whole South Asia region into a potential arena of big power conflict.

The main thrust of the new Soviet-Indian agreements is economic, with the Kremlin in effect taking over the main burden of supporting India's development effort which the United States had shouldered for two decades at a cost of more than \$9 billion. One wonders what became of the brave calls for self-reliance that were heard in New Delhi when Washington tilted toward Islamabad during the recent India-Pakistan conflict.

Some Indians already are questioning the wisdom of the new dependence on Moscow, with the fresh influx of Soviet advisers—and agents—it will bring. It is doubtful, however, whether Soviet aid will have any lasting political impact on India. If India goes Communist, it will be its own brand of communism, probably more in the Maoist mould than that of the Soviet Union. Chances are that in India, as in Egypt, any overbearing Soviet presence would spark a backlash favorable to freedom and the West.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 8, 1898

PARIS—Mlle. Berthe Rat, 19, who lives with her parents, was crossing the Rue Victor-Massé on Monday, at its intersection with the Rue des Martyrs, when a cab dashed out from the Avenue Trudaine and knocked her down. The horse and the wheels of the cab passed over her body. She was taken into the nearest chemist's shop and her injuries were attended to, and then conveyed to her parents' residence. Mlle. Rat was badly bruised on the arms and legs. The doctors state that she was saved from being crushed to death by her stays.

Fifty Years Ago

December 8, 1923

NEW YORK—The government reached the heart of the bootlegging ring in New York when a jury in the Federal Court here convicted 11 persons, including the notorious Emanuel Kessler, the "King of the Bootleggers." Kessler had always previously found ways to make himself invulnerable from legal attack. His conviction is expected to open the way to a considerable number of other prosecutions, and possibly to the complete disruption of the well-organized illicit liquor traffic in the city.

Autos and Paris

Alluding to the giant autoroute scheduled to be built on the Left Bank, President Pompidou was quoted as saying: "Paris must adapt itself to the automobile."

It is incredible that the president of a great nation like France should be so old-fashioned and inhuman.

Modern persons place the needs of mankind ahead of the machine. Mr. Pompidou once visited the United States; it is regrettable he was not there long enough to notice how the automobile is ruining U.S. cities and spoiling the lives of Americans. If Parisians adapt to the automobile they will destroy the most beautiful, the greatest, the most magic city of the world—and destroy their own happiness.

CLAIRE CONDORCET.

Paris.

Israeli Security?

If the security of the original borders of Israel is the only reason to maintain the occupation of the Arab territories (since 1967), there isn't a valid reason to maintain these occupations.

1. In the 20th century there

aren't geographically safe borders any more (e.g. the Bar-Lev line, which was the Maginot of Israel).

2. The formal U.S. guarantee, and the good-neighbors—was, and would be the "sine qua non" of a country with 3 million inhabitants.

3. If Israel has other reasons to maintain the occupation, it is unjustified that Europe and the United States make a sacrifice for it (e.g. fuel shortage, disruptions in economic development).

G. A.

Fribourg, Switzerland.

Peril

The energy crisis is probably the most dangerous thing that has happened to the world since the discovery of the atom bomb. We are sitting on a time of dynamite that is just itching to explode into a billion shards of what will have once been the world.

It (the crisis) is a golden opportunity for all those who harbor hatred and prejudice to pick up their boxes of matches and light up. It is also a good time for the greedy.

If only we could forget our petty quarrels, pet peeves, ave-

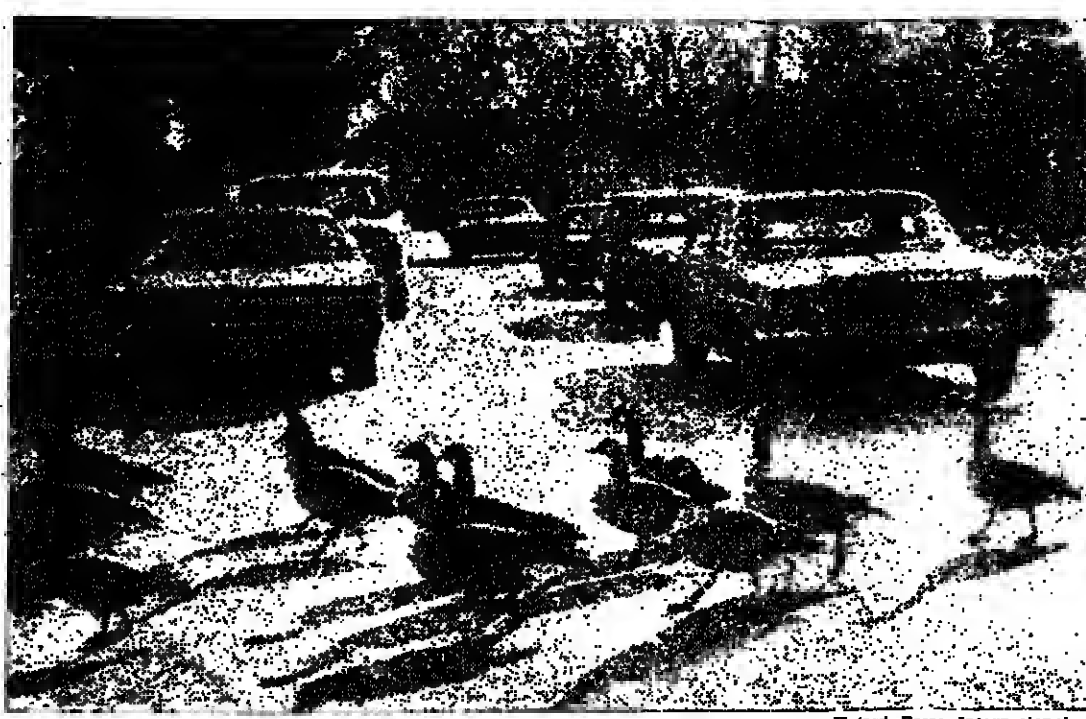
هكزامن لثومل

Pioneer-10 Data Evaluated Jupiter and Its Moons Seen as a Miniature Solar System

By Thomas O'Toole

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (UPI)—The planet Jupiter and its moons were described yesterday as looking like a miniature solar system, with Pioneer-10 spacecraft that flew by the planet on Monday found nothing to dispute this claim, and in fact found something that tends to give it strong support.

Pioneer-10 measured the temperature across the cloud surface of the planet at between -215 and -230 P, a reading that did not change whether it was the sunlit side or the dark side of the planet. Part of this discovery can be attributed to the fact that the Jovian atmosphere carries warmth rapidly from the sunlit side to the dark, but it can't fully explain the higher than expected temperature on Jupiter and its uniformity around the day and night sides of the planet.



TRAFFIC-STOPPERS—Canada geese cross street in Rochester, Minn., holding up motorists. About 18,000 of birds winter on Silver Lake in Rochester, feeding in countryside.

J. Cordiner Dead at 73; x-GE Head

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (UPI)—John J. Cordiner, 73, former chairman and president of General Electric Co., died of cancer at his home in Clearwater, Wednesday, Mr. Cordiner, retired in 1963, was the subject of a policy that decentralized General Electric's management.

Head of an advisory committee in 1957, he drafted legislation that produced a major change in military strategy. He also led the famed "drive for Sen. Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign." Cordiner outlined his decentralized management philosophy in "New Frontiers for Professional Managers," a book published in 1956. It gave managers departments authority to run independently of central headquarters. The managers must be a profit or be dismissed.

The natural aggregate of many physically sound decisions will better for the business than fully planned and controlled decisions," Mr. Cordiner explained.

The plan was not without opposition. Some GE executives may have been responsive to the company's involvement in a 1961 price-fixing scandal that brought convictions against GE and 28 other manufacturers of electrical equipment.

Michael O'Shea, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Michael O'Shea, 77, the stage and television actor, was found dead in his apartment here today. His death was attributed to a heart attack. He had accompanied his wife, Virginia Mayo, the actress, to Dallas, where she is appearing in the "Forty Carats." The play was to have moved on Sunday to Houston, where Mr. O'Shea was to have joined the cast.

Mikhail Y. Bleyman, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Mikhail Y. Bleyman, 63, author, screenwriter, film critic and artist, has died after a long illness, the press reported Tuesday. Mr. Bleyman was known for his published works on problems of Soviet and foreign film art.

Justin Galatoire, Dec. 7 (AP)—Justin Galatoire, 87, owner of the New Orleans restaurant that bears the family name, died Tuesday after a brief illness. He was born in Paris, France. Mr. Galatoire came to the United States in 1902 and went to work for his uncle, Jean Galatoire, the owner of Galatoire's Restaurant.

Clifford K. Shipton, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Clifford K. Shipton, 71, emeritus of the American Quaker Society and an authority on Colonial America, died Tuesday.

John Jennings, Dec. 7 (UPI)—John Jennings, 66, prolific historical novelist and travel writer, died Tuesday at his home in Long Island. Among his books were "Salem," "The Eagle," "The Peppercorn" and "The Tattered Ensign."

FRANCE—PARIS
JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 20 Rue de la Harpe, Paris 5, 10:30 a.m. (English), 11:15 a.m. (French), 11:30 a.m. (Spanish), 11:45 a.m. (Portuguese), 12:30 p.m. (German), 1:30 p.m. (Italian), 2:30 p.m. (Dutch), 3:30 p.m. (Greek), 4:30 p.m. (Hebrew), 5:30 p.m. (Arabic), 6:30 p.m. (Russian), 7:30 p.m. (Polish), 8:30 p.m. (Czech), 9:30 p.m. (Slovak), 10:30 p.m. (Hungarian), 11:30 p.m. (Romanian), 12:30 a.m. (Bulgarian), 1:30 a.m. (Serbian), 2:30 a.m. (Croatian), 3:30 a.m. (Slovenian), 4:30 a.m. (Macedonian), 5:30 a.m. (Albanian), 6:30 a.m. (Yugoslavian), 7:30 a.m. (Bosnian), 8:30 a.m. (Montenegrin), 9:30 a.m. (Herzegovinian), 10:30 a.m. (Croatian), 11:30 a.m. (Slovenian), 12:30 p.m. (Macedonian), 1:30 p.m. (Albanian), 2:30 p.m. (Yugoslavian), 3:30 p.m. (Bosnian), 4:30 p.m. (Montenegrin), 5:30 p.m. (Herzegovinian), 6:30 p.m. (Croatian), 7:30 p.m. (Slovenian), 8:30 p.m. (Macedonian), 9:30 p.m. (Albanian), 10:30 p.m. (Yugoslavian), 11:30 p.m. (Bosnian), 12:30 a.m. (Montenegrin), 1:30 a.m. 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A New Kind of Foundation

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The first private foundation devoted solely to the arts and the humanities is now being incorporated by a group of arts patrons and professionals. To head it, W. McNeil Lowry will next June leave his post as vice-president of the Ford Foundation's Humanities and Arts Division, where since 1957 he has dispensed more than \$200 million.

Aimed at fostering "creative talents and humanistic values," the multimillion-dollar foundation for the humanities and the arts will have, according to Mr. Lowry, "as major a presence as any foundation now existing in the private sector." Although Mr. Lowry refuses to give financial details, other sources in the field predict that the foundation's endowment, drawn solely from private patrons, will stand at several hundred million dollars in five to seven years.

The giant private foundations now existing, such as the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, give relatively modest budgetary shares to the arts in their broad spectrum of programs.

The only existing agencies that give money exclusively to the arts and the humanities are the federally funded National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities. In the fiscal year 1973, the former gave \$38 million

to the arts and next year will give more than \$50 million.

Mr. Lowry emphasizes, however, that it is private patrons—including foundations—that provide the major support for the arts, and says that the balance will not shift "during our lifetime" to government funding. Because of its private commitments, he noted, the new foundation would be able to "concentrate on creative and humanistic values without the urgent and often vital pressures of short-term empirical goals."

Noting that he spoke for incorporating members of the new foundation, Mr. Lowry suggested that the formation of an exclusively arts-oriented agency was "a great symbolic move at this time, in view of an almost universal questioning of the American tradition and its moral and spiritual health."

The new foundation, according to Mr. Lowry, will not substitute for any resources now being invested in the humanities and the arts by national and local foundations, public tax programs or private arts patrons.

In fact, he noted, while not duplicating any other funds, it would cooperate with the Ford, Rockefeller, Mellon and other private foundations in the field, and with the National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities, as well as with state and municipal agencies. He said that he felt that the new agency would actually stimulate other founda-

Poet Robert Lowell, who is a charter member of the foundation for the arts and the humanities.

tations to increase their arts appropriations. That sentiment was echoed today by McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, which made a commitment last year to continue its level of support of the arts for another decade. Mr. Bundy said he welcomed the prospect of the new foundation as "enlarging the resources going to the arts. We've always felt that one of the best things that can happen is pluralism in the arts—for others to take increasingly strong roles."

The idea for the foundation came to him, Mr. Lowry said, after talking the past few years with a number of people "who



THEATER IN LONDON

The Mildest of Amusements

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 7 (CHT).—There are few theaters that are pleasant to sit in during a bad play. The Howff is one of them—fortunately, since the performances there are variable, although improving all the time. The Howff is a theater-café where it is possible, and sometimes essential, to drink through a performance and eat after it.

A converted orphanage, it possesses a great warmth and charm. (Incidentally, it is the birthplace of Camden Council, in whose borough the Howff is, to refuse it the tax rebate given to other no more entertaining theaters.)

Alas, the current show, "An Evening of French Farce," requires considerable indulgence on the part of the audience, providing the mildest of amusements. The first part of the evening is taken up with "Home Life," by David Cohen, from a theme of Courteline.

This presents a husband—a hack writer too aware of the awfulness of his prose—locked in combat with his wife, and devising a system of fines for what he considers her slights and insults. Thus he fines her for threatening to commit suicide and imposes a heavier one when she fails to do so. It is farce with a cutting edge. That it fails to wound or amuse is partly due to the overemphatic direction of Roderick Graham.

but more to Penelope Lee's strange performance as the wife, grinning fixedly like a chessman's cat but failing to disappear.

The second half of the double bill is Georges Feydeau's "Respectable Women," translated and adapted by David Cohen, a short mechanical play of two philanderers who discover that the apparently naive respectable woman that each is attempting to seduce is the other's mistress. Christopher Benjamin—who gives an excellent performance in the first play as the husband—is again the mainstay, with good support coming from David Newbham and Jo Beale. But the play needs tacking with far greater verve if it is to work. The period setting is not aided by the period costumes, which rely heavily on modern slings for its effect.

The next production at the Howff will be "Hamlet," opening on Dec. 18—a wildly ambitious choice for the cramped acting area.

Lunchtime at the Soho Poly from Tuesday is Patrick Carter's "The Serial," with Elizabeth Knight, Doreen Mandie, John Pennington and David Weston.

David Storey's excellent "The Farm" ends its run at the Mayfair theater tomorrow. On Wednesday, Peter Handke's "The

Birds Across Lake Constance, directed by Michael Rudman, opens at the Mayfair for a five week season, transferring from the Hampstead Theatre Club.

On Monday, at the Soho Poly, a double bill opens of Joe Orton's "The Ruffian on the Stair," with John Hurt, Prunella Scales and David Warner; and Harold Pinter's "The Dumb Waiter," with John Hurt and David Warner. Both plays are directed by Pat Joyce.

"Letty the Lamb in Toytown," adapted from S. O. Hume's Beaman's "Toytown" stories by David Wood and Sheila Ruskin, opens on Wednesday for a six week season at the She Theatre, with performances at 10:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. the first week, and 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. thereafter.

"Cockle," a musical on the career of C. B. Cochrane featuring the music of Richard Rodgers, Noel Coward, Cole Porter, Irvin Berlin, Jerome Kern and George Gershwin, opens at the Vaudeville Theatre on Wednesday.

"Why Not Stay for Breakfast?" a comedy by Ray Cooney and Gene Stone, starring Dere Nimmo and Katy Manning, opens at the Apollo Theatre on Thursday.

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 -2250
 -2255
 -2260
 -2265
 -2270
 -2275
 -2280
 -2285
 -2290
 -2295
 -2300

ound Hits Record Low Against Dollar

Port on Economy Need for Decline

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The pound sterling declined today to a record low of \$2.3770 from \$2.3775 yesterday.

According to official statistics, the pound's previous record low closing at the dollar was \$2.3310, set in 1972.

Foreign exchange dealers said the pound of England probably would continue to decline during the week, but the rate drifted off the central bank's ceiling of \$2.3775.

The decline came after a widely held economic research organization, the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, said that Britain's balance-of-payments deficit for current year would widen next to about \$2.10 billion from an estimated deficit of \$1.85 billion this year.

Institute had estimated in October that Britain's current account deficit next year would be about \$2.50 billion, said in its current quarterly report that the eruption of the national petroleum crisis causes the deficit to worsen.

Institute also forecast that the pound would fall to a rate of 11 percent, which would mean a 10 percent decline in the pound's value against the dollar.

Problems for sterling are not horizon. Next week, workers are scheduled to go on strike in the steel industry, which is expected to show a record monthly deficit.

If there is talk that the pound may have to call an election to get support for its price restraints, which are threatened by union

potential problem for the pound will be publication next week of the November trade figures, which are expected to show a record monthly deficit.

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ie Dollar

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The late or close bank rates for the dollar here today were:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
per cent	3.380	3.374	-0.006
(1)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(2)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(3)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(4)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(5)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(6)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(7)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(8)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(9)	40.25	40.21	+0.04
(10)	40.25	40.21	+0.04

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Antel French Unit in Soviet Contract

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—Antel, a subsidiary of Antel Inc., of the United States, has been awarded a \$200-million contract to build a petrochemical complex in the Soviet Union. The contract calls for four units capable of producing annually 30,000 tons of styrene, 300,000 tons of ethylene-benzene, 100,000 tons of high-impact polystyrene, and 100,000 tons of expandable polystyrene, as well as one unit for the production of polystyrene panels. The complex will be built in the Kazakhstan province, on the Caspian Sea. Construction will begin in 1975 and completion of the project is set for 1977.

Dresdner Bank Sees Lower Profit

Operating profit of Dresdner Bank AG in 1973 will be more than 10 percent below the 1972 level in spite of higher commission and other earnings, Juergen Ponto, chief executive, reports. The bank's interest margin fell to just over 2 percent in the first half of the period up to Oct. 31 and then fell further to about 1.5 percent against the 2.5 percent the bank would have liked. Mr. Ponto says. At the same time the personnel and fixed asset costs rose 14.7 percent in 1972 (excluding the bank jubilee payment last year).

Airco Moves to Block Share Offer

Airco Inc. has filed suit in U.S. district court in Newark seeking to permanently enjoin Curtiss-Wright Corp. from making a tender offer for 24

million Airco common shares, about 20 percent of the company's outstanding common, at \$18 a share. The suit describes Curtiss-Wright's offer as "a fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative act or practice." It claims that Curtiss-Wright first told Airco that it intended to make a tender offer for a portion of Airco's common on Nov. 2. This offer, the suit states, was rejected by Airco's directors, "and the chairman and president of Curtiss-Wright (T. Roland Berner) said that Curtiss-Wright wouldn't make its proposed tender offer." Then, on Dec. 3, Curtiss-Wright announced its present tender offer. A Curtiss-Wright spokesman said the company declined comment on the Airco suit.

U.S. Lifts Controls on Some Metals

The United States has removed price controls from lead, zinc and several other nonferrous metals, and granted substantial price boosts to aluminum and copper producers. The actions, which had been expected, are intended to ease domestic shortages. Cost of Living Council director John T. Dunlop says the pricing actions were necessary "to assure adequate domestic supplies" of the metals, which are vital for many capital-goods producers. He adds that the price controls had caused domestic producers to begin exporting more of their goods to take advantage of higher world prices. As a result, users of the metals have found it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies.

Despite Their Middle East Confrontation

U.S., Russia Said Still Studying Gas Project

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP)—Soviet and American sources said this week that the two countries are proceeding with studies of joint Siberian natural gas projects despite their Middle East confrontation and the Nixon administration's new policy of energy independence.

And, U.S. officials said that the first three-sided talks including the Japanese may be held in 1974, to decide on exploration of gas fields in the Soviet province of Yakutsk. These fields, which eventually would cost at least \$4 billion to develop and would require U.S. government underwriting, could produce gas for the West Coast of the United States.

Haroshi Anai, head of the Japanese gas consortium and president of the Bank of Tokyo, is due in Houston early this month to discuss the Yakutsk project with U.S. businessmen, officials said.

Cooperation Possible

The continued activity suggested an effort by all three of the countries, involved in the Siberian studies to keep the possibility of cooperation alive during a period when strong arguments are being marshalled against U.S. participation.

The price of Siberian natural gas, officials say, now looks much more competitive than it did only a few months ago. Studies completed last summer indicated that Siberian natural gas landed at U.S. ports would cost \$1.25 to \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet. U.S. natural gas at the wellhead now costs 25 cents per thousand cubic feet, and about 60 cents in New York City. However, industry officials believe that these costs could double under a controlled price rise or freeing of gas prices, bringing them much closer to that of the Soviet gas.

Congressional sources who follow the energy scene closely say that the Siberian gas deal is therefore still possible. Political factors may be more important than the economic ones in determining whether the government will support U.S. investment, officials believe. The Soviet Union would have control of the flow of gas. However, officials note that the United States

would gain leverage if it now lacks in Arab countries because of the Soviet Union's need for advanced Western technology and credits—a need that most experts agree will last for at least 10 more years.

It is still not known if the Yakutsk fields possess adequate reserves to warrant major investments. At the tripartite meeting to be held in 1974, a protocol will have to be drawn up concerning test exploration, officials said. Its total cost is estimated at \$150 million and would be shared by the United States and Japan. Until now, the Soviets have been reluctant to allow foreign geologists and experts to work on the site.

U.S. experts say that the scale and complexity of the Yakutsk project is overwhelming. Temperatures drop as low as minus 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and permafrost is 1,500 feet deep.

Fed's Holdings of Securities

For Foreign Banks Increase

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (Reuters).

Foreign holdings of marketable U.S. government securities in Federal Reserve custody accounts showed another large increase this past week, latest New York Federal Reserve figures showed, rising \$531 million to \$27,489 billion.

This marked the largest one-week increase since the first week

of March 1973, when holdings rose \$793 million.

Coupled with last week's rise, such holdings have now increased by \$988 million in the past two weeks, figures for the week ending Dec. 5 showed.

The New York Fed noted that 18 separate custody accounts showed changes in the latest week, but conceded that the Japanese were probably the biggest factor.

Banking sources explained that the Japanese have been drawing down heavily on their reserves to support the yen, and as part of this operation they have drawn down a large portion of their deposits with Japanese banks.

Such funds, it is said, are most probably being reinvested in U.S. Treasury obligations, primarily bills, which provide considerable liquidity.

Prime Rate Rises in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—

First National City Bank, second largest commercial bank in the United States, raised its prime rate to 10 percent today, indicating, economists said, that despite the energy crisis industry continues to expand at an unprecedented rate.

The action was duplicated quickly by Bankers Trust Co. and Mellon Bank.

Most experts generally regard the actions of Citibank as reflecting the state of the prime rate in general, since the bank bases its prime on a formula geared to money-market conditions.

The prime rate is the minimum base lending rate banks charge their largest and most credit-worthy corporate customers. While not connected with consumer interest rates or small-business loans, the prime generally reflects overall interest-rate conditions.

Citibank's prime rate increase to match the record 10 percent high of September, followed a prime-rate boost Monday by First National Bank of Chicago to 9.9 percent from its former level of 9 3/4 percent.

IMF Ends Gold Pact With South Africa

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).

The International Monetary Fund said today it has abandoned the agreement to purchase South African gold when free market prices fall below parity prices or when South Africa needs foreign currencies.

The policy was adopted Dec. 30, 1969, following from a March, 1968, agreement between major free world industrial nations to avoid selling gold on the free

Jobless Rate Jumps in U.S. To 4.7 Percent

Signals Start of Rise Due to Energy Crisis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—

The unemployment rate in the United States jumped to 4.7 percent of the work force in November, signaling the beginning of sharply higher joblessness as the result of the fuel shortage, the government said today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the number of people out of work increased by 200,000 last month, in a survey taken just a few weeks after the Arab oil embargo.

The jump from October's 4.5 percent unemployment rate could be traced as much to a slowing of the general economy as to job layoffs caused by the embargo.

Economists expect that the first big impact of the fuel shortage on jobs will be felt in either December or January.

The Nixon administration has predicted that the unemployment rate will rise to almost 6 percent next year as the embargo begins to chill economic growth and forces more people from their jobs.

While total employment held steady at 85.7 million, the number of people out of work rose by 200,000 to 4.3 million. This figure is expected to climb to well over five million next year.

It seemed clear that the October jobless rate of 4.5 percent may be the lowest the nation will see for some time. But analysts in the bureau said there is no way of detecting whether the oil cut-off had much impact on employment in November.

The increase occurred mainly among adult women and men aged 16 to 24.

It was centered among blue collar and service workers, with the rate for blue-collar workers rising from 5.1 to 5.5 percent and for service workers from 5.1 to 6 percent.

The bureau said the unemployment rise was accounted for primarily by job loss. As a result, it said, the percentage of the unemployed who had lost their last job increased substantially from 1.6 percent to 1.9 percent of the labor force.

The jobless rate for adult women climbed from 4.4 percent to 4.7 percent.

Rush Is On in U.S. To Make Small Cars

DETROIT, Dec. 7 (AP)—Detroit auto makers are finding

little demand in this time of energy crisis for larger cars, and production of small cars such as Ford's Pinto and General Motors' Chevrolet Vega is being pushed to the limit.

GM, in revising its 1974 industry sales estimate, believes the total car and truck market will be off as much as 1.7 million, down 12 percent from 1973's record level of 14.7 million vehicles.

The Big Three are hustling to convert large-car assembly facilities to production of smaller-sized cars. Some of the necessary changeover maneuvers began before the energy crisis, but industry sources say most of them did not. Industry critics have been saying for years that irreparable damage was done in the 1960s when GM, Ford and Chrysler failed to respond to skyrocketing sales of imports. Those imports captured about 15 percent of the U.S. passenger car market, a share some observers believe will hold up no matter what Detroit does now.

Having stalled for years in emphasizing small cars, Detroit is spending millions to make the conversions. GM chairman Richard Gersteneberg says GM's capital expenditures for 1974 may exceed the 1963 record level of \$1.3 billion. Much of that is earmarked for conversion to, and expansion of, small car production.

Meanwhile, the Big Three will lay off thousands of workers for short periods while completing assembly conversions. "We just hope these moves will prevent our laying off workers for a long period on down the road," a GM official said.

GM, whose share of the U.S. new car market is more than 45 percent this year, has announced plans for immediate assembly conversions at three plants. Ford has announced the immediate conversion of two assembly plants, and a spokesman says the company is considering other conversion plans.

Chrysler will convert its Newark, N.J., assembly plant in January from standard models to the intermediate Dodge Dart and Plymouth Valiant. Meanwhile American Motors, with nothing larger than an intermediate, is having its best year in a decade with an array of small cars.

U.S. Futures Reform Bill Set

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).

A congressional panel today proposed sweeping reforms in government regulation of commodity futures markets.

A bipartisan special subcommittee of the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee proposed creating a new five-member commodity futures trading commission with broad authority over these markets, which affect the price of food and other goods.

The study group's recommendations, advocating the biggest overhaul in more than a half-century, will be introduced in legislation on Dec. 11, with hearings by the Agriculture Committee early next year.

The new commission, which would have its own budget, would replace the existing Commodity Exchange Authority.

The secretary of agriculture would head the new commission. The other four members, all drawn from the public and all with knowledge of the commodities business, would be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The proposal would bring all futures under federal regulation, including sugar, metals, coffee and plywood, which are not covered under existing rules.

The commission would be given new emergency power to require contract markets to act on matters like significant foreign intervention, export controls and embargoes.

The commission would also have new injunctive power, through the Justice Department, to stop traders from manipulating a market or otherwise violating the law.

Stocks Soar For 2d Day On Wall St.

Metals Get Big Boost From Price Curb End

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (Reuters).

Demand for aluminum and copper shares exploded on Wall Street today as the stock market soared for the second consecutive session.

The sudden interest in metal stocks followed by a day the announcement from the Cost of Living Council that it was lifting the price ceilings for copper and aluminum and other nonferrous metals.

Reynolds Metals Co. immediately raised prices for primary ingot aluminum by 4 cents a pound to 29 cents. Inspiration Consolidated kicked off the copper move with a boost of 8 cents a pound to 62.625 cents. Other companies were studying the move, but were expected to take similar action soon.

Metal analysts expressed optimism that the action by the council would substantially raise earnings of major metal companies next year.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 22.23 to 836.96 and brought to nearly 50 points the jump in the blue chip barometer the last two sessions.

The two-day climb wiped out about 35 percent of the sharp market plunge of the last 5 1/2 weeks, chiefly the result of the Arab oil embargo against the United States.

The New York Stock Exchange common stock index rose about 1.21 to 51.37, while more than 1,300 issues advanced against about 275 in retreat.

Turnover was 23.23 million shares, compared with 23.25 million yesterday.

Kennecott Copper climbed 3 points to 39, Anaconda 2 to 26 1/4, Copper Range 3 1/4 to 30 3/4, and Phelps Dodge 3 5/8 to 43 7/8.

In the aluminum group, Alcoa gained 4 3/4 to 74 1/4, Alcan Aluminum 1 7/8 to 38, Kaiser Aluminum 2 1/2 to 20 5/8, and Reynolds Metals 2 3/8 to 18 1/8.

United Brands, the day's most active stock, rose a point to 7 5/8 on 430,000 shares.

Prices also forged ahead in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. Advances topped declines, 691 to 224.

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SOCIETE DE FINANCEMENT INTERNATIONAL DE LA COMPAGNIE DE SOEZ, GENEVE.

INTERNATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LTD., AFFILIATE TO NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK, LONDON.

DRESNER BANK, FRANKFURT A.M.

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YOUR MERCHANT BANK IN SPAIN

MADRID-BARCELONA-BILBAO-SSEBASTIAN

Rising Prices Force Up Cost Of U.S. Penny

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7

(Reuters)—The Treasury Department said it is asking Congress to grant it standby authority to change the composition of the penny from a copper alloy to an aluminum alloy because of the rising price of copper. The Treasury estimated the changeover would save about \$40 million a year.

In a statement, the Treasury said that with copper prices fluctuating at around \$1 a pound the metal cost of the one-cent piece is 0.7 cent. Manufacturing and transportation expenses of 0.3 cent make the cost of the one-cent piece 0.9 cent. The Treasury said that should the price of copper rise to \$1.20 a pound, the cost of making the penny would exceed the face value of the coin.

Should the price of copper rise to more than \$1.50, the Treasury said, the metal value alone of the one-cent piece would be higher than the face value and "hoarding and melting of the cents for their metal content could result."

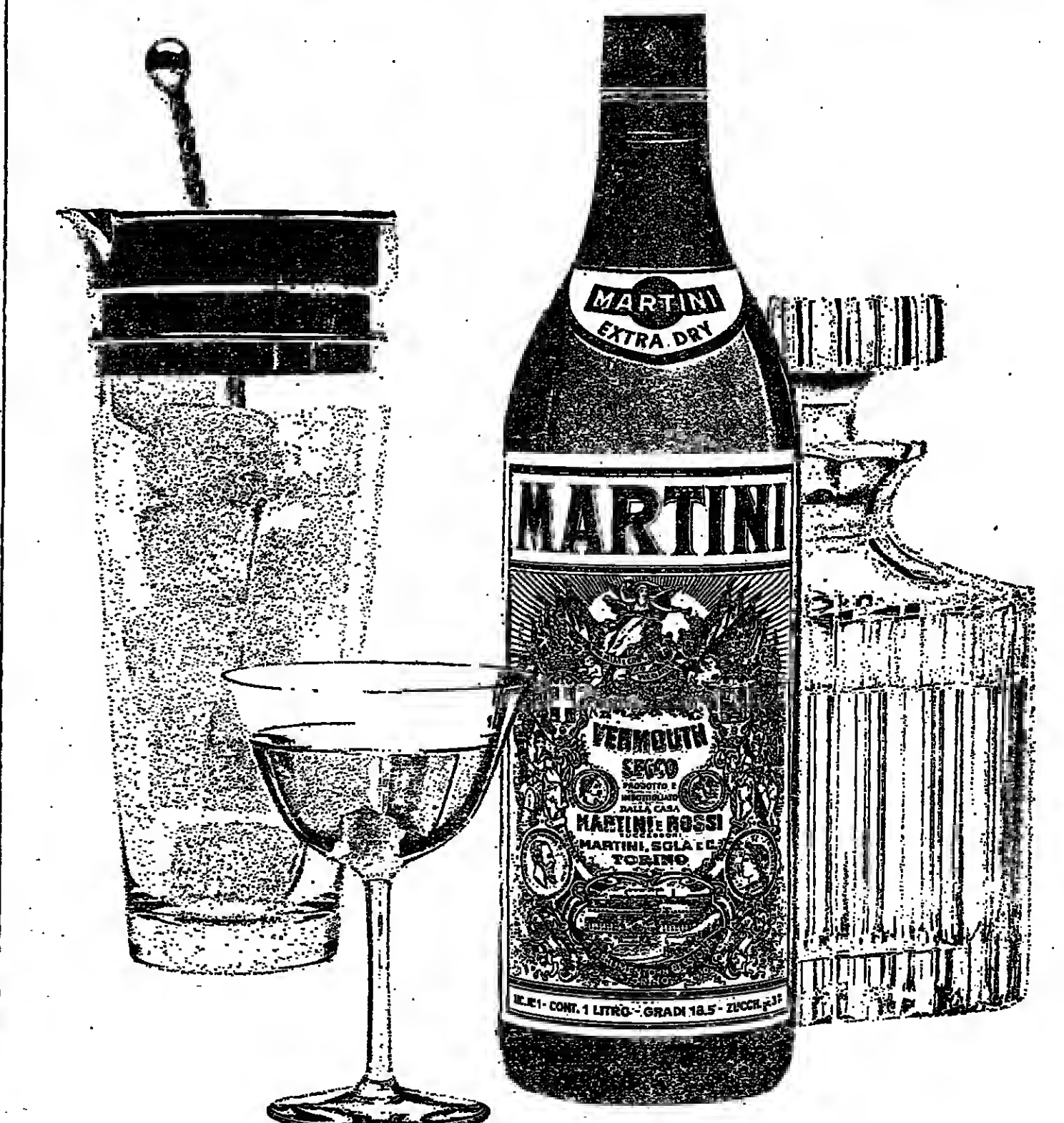
By contrast a pound of aluminum currently sells for 30 cents.

A Correction

A Financial News and Notes item on Dec. 5 reported that Genesco Inc. had sold or closed four of its five European subsidiaries. Genesco notes that it has a total of 16 subsidiaries in Europe and will be keeping some of them open.

Company Report

	Brown Group	1973	1972
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	187.60	161.90	
Profits (millions)	8.10	7.50	
Per Share	1.09	0.99	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	653.90	567.00	
Profits (millions)	24.60	23.80	
Per Share	3.31	3.00	



The secret of a dry martini is Martini Dry

You would have to be pretty perverse to make a martini cocktail without Martini vermouth. Other matters, like which gin you choose and the number of times the potion should be stirred, are a matter of personal taste and experiment. But when it comes down to the vermouth you use, Martini happens to be the name of the game.



NEW YORK, Dec. 7. — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

COMMODITY AND FUTURE

COFFEES

Arabica, lb. 1.10 1.10
Robusta, lb. 1.10 1.10

COFFEES

Arabica, lb. 1.10 1.10
Robusta, lb. 1.10 1.10

COFFEES

Arabica, lb. 1.10 1.10
Robusta, lb. 1.10 1.10

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wool, March 23.5, May 23.0, b.	lb.	23.5
Cocoa, Dec. 60.00, March 54.00, May 52.00, July 51.00, Sept. 50.00, Dec. 45.25	lb.	54.00
Copper, Dec. 103.00, Jan. 94.50, March 92.00, May 90.00, July 88.00, Sept. 86.00, Nov. 84.00, Dec. 82.00	lb.	103.00
Orange Juice, Jan. 73.00, March 71.00, May 69.00, July 67.00, Sept. 65.00, Nov. 63.00, Dec. 61.00	lb.	73.00
Aluminum, Dec. 1.10, Jan. 1.05, March 1.00, May 0.95, July 0.90, Sept. 0.85, Nov. 0.80, Dec. 0.75	lb.	1.10

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Commodity	Unit	Price
Amsterdam	100 gld.	360.00
Brussels	100 gld.	360.00
Frankfurt	100 gld.	360.00
London	100 gld.	360.00
Paris	100 gld.	360.00
Zurich	100 gld.	360.00

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 7, 1973

Fund	Price
Amalgamated	10.00
Bank of America	10.00
Capital	10.00
Fidelity	10.00
First	10.00
Investment	10.00
Putnam	10.00
Sei	10.00
Wellington	10.00

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	Price
IBM	100.00
AT&T	100.00
GE	100.00
Westinghouse	100.00
General Electric	100.00

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	100.00	99.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00
GE	100.00	99.00
Westinghouse	100.00	99.00
General Electric	100.00	99.00

U.K. Stock Mart

Recoups Losses

Stock	Price
British Petroleum	100.00
Shell	100.00
Esso	100.00
British Airways	100.00
British Telecom	100.00

Italian Payments Surplus

ROME, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Italy recorded a balance-of-payments surplus of 500.8 billion lire in August compared with a deficit of 46 billion lire in July and a surplus of 96.1 billion lire in June.

Japan Stocks Drop

TOYO, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—The leading price indexes of the Tokyo Stock Exchange closed sharply lower today in slow trading.

French Wages Rise

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ).—French hourly wages increased 2.9 percent in the third quarter, up from rises of 3.7 percent in each of the first two quarters and from 2.7 percent in the 1972 third quarter.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

High Low Last

Bond	Price
10% US Govt 1980	100.00
10% US Govt 1981	100.00
10% US Govt 1982	100.00
10% US Govt 1983	100.00
10% US Govt 1984	100.00

Toronto Stocks

Stock	Price
Bank of Montreal	100.00
Imperial Bank	100.00
Canadian National	100.00
Bank of Toronto	100.00
Bank of Nova Scotia	100.00

Montreal Stocks

High Low Last

Stock	Price
Bank of Montreal	100.00
Imperial Bank	100.00
Canadian National	100.00
Bank of Toronto	100.00
Bank of Nova Scotia	100.00

INGERSOLL-RAND CORPORATION

Continental Depository Receipts

Share	Price
100 shares	100.00
200 shares	200.00
300 shares	300.00
400 shares	400.00
500 shares	500.00

HITACHI, LTD.

Continental Depository Receipts

Share	Price
100 shares	100.00
200 shares	200.00
300 shares	300.00
400 shares	400.00
500 shares	500.00

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Continental Depository Receipts

Share	Price
100 shares	100.00
200 shares	200.00
300 shares	300.00
400 shares	400.00
500 shares	500.00

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Continental Depository Receipts

Share	Price
100 shares	100.00
200 shares	200.00
300 shares	300.00
400 shares	400.00
500 shares	500.00

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Continental Depository Receipts

Share	Price
100 shares	100.00
200 shares	200.00
300 shares	300.00
400 shares	400.00
500 shares	500.00

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN

MINISTRY OF WATER & POWER

IRAN POWER GENERATION & TRANSMISSION COMPANY (TAVANIR)

The Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) invites tenders for the construction of four 400 KV substations in Ahwaz, Esfahan, Qazvin, and Arak for the Karun EHV Transmission System in Iran.

The project will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

The tenders should be required to provide with their tenders evidence that they have designed, constructed and successfully completed EHV Substations with a voltage of 400 KV or higher within the last five years. Lack of such experience shall be justification for rejection of the tender.

Contract Documents 544-3A. Substation Construction, will be available from December 12, 1973, and the opening of tenders is scheduled for February 15, 1974.

Two copies of Contract Documents will be available to prospective tenderers, or their authorized representatives without charge. Please send letters of request to Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, TAVANIR building 3 No. 1/8-18 Koosheh Asadi (south of gasoline station), Ave. Amir-Abad Shomali, Tehran, Iran.

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Trading	-1973- Stocks and High Low Oiv m S P/E 5% 100s High Low Last Ch'ge -1973- High Low
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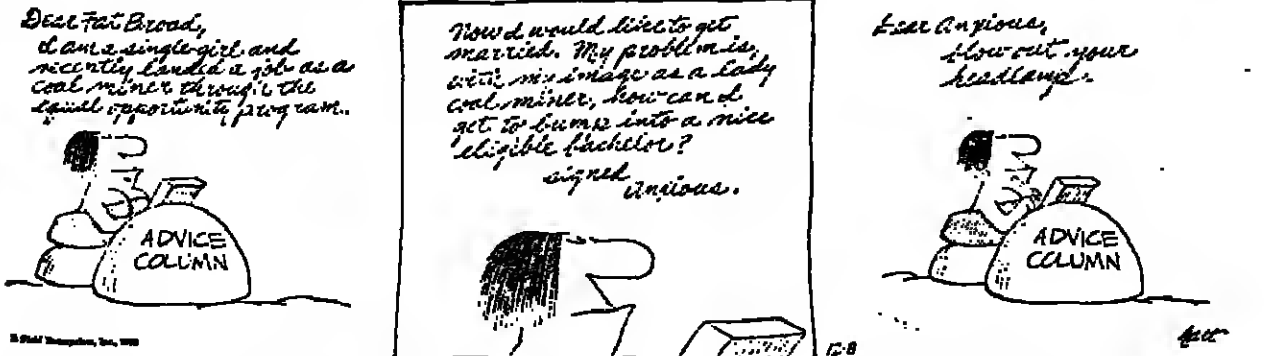
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B.C.



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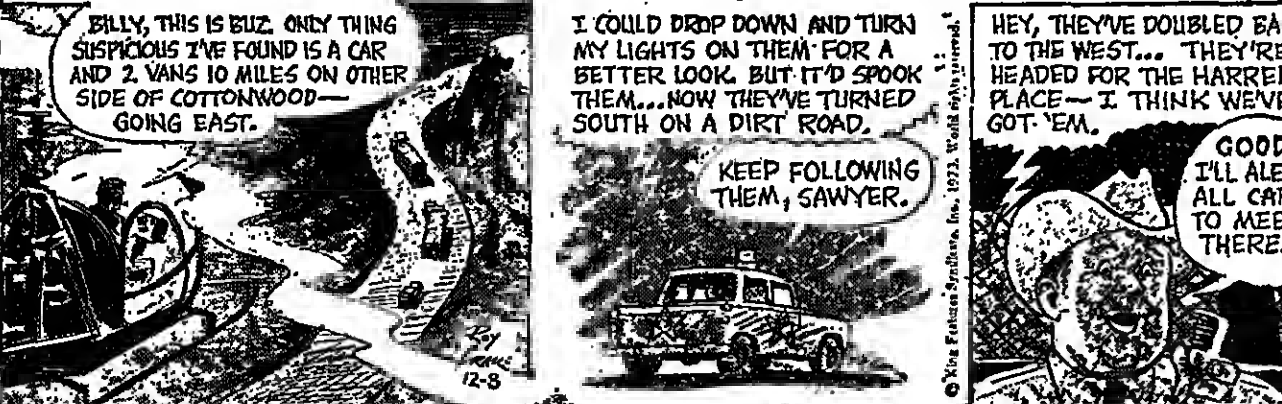
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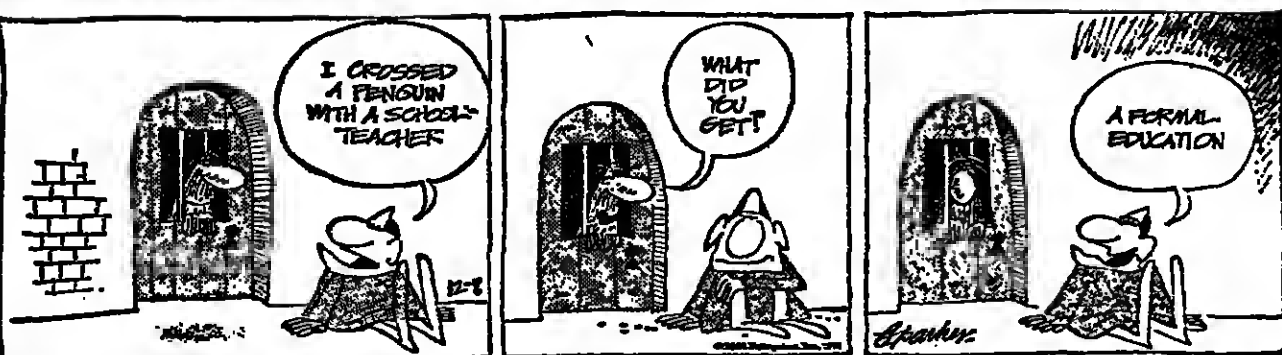
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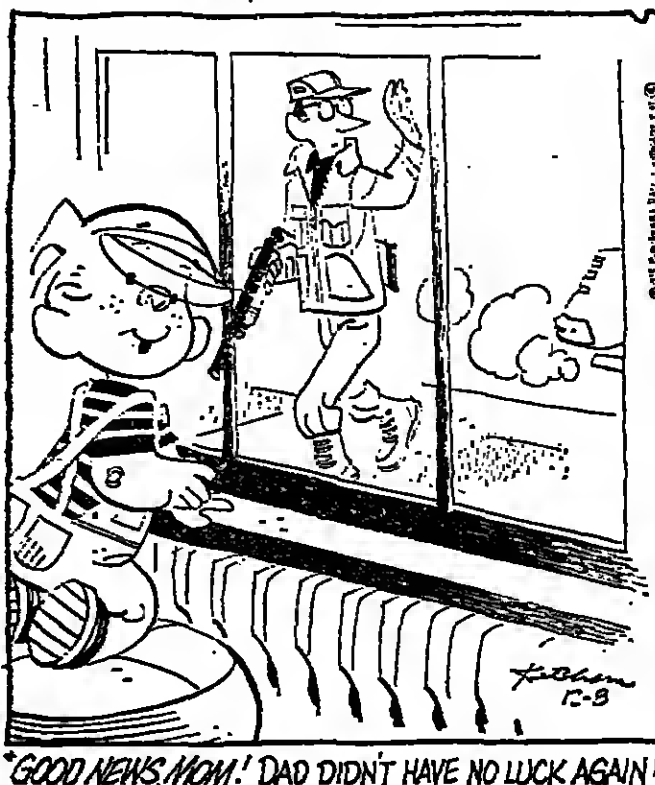
RIP KIRBY



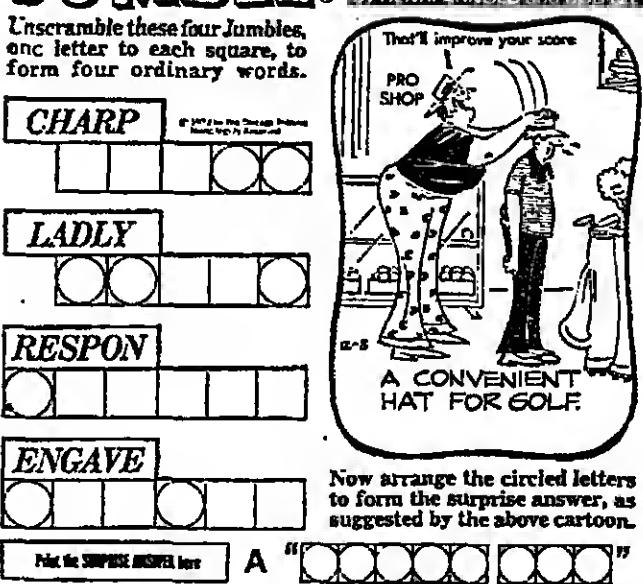
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DENNIS THE MENACE



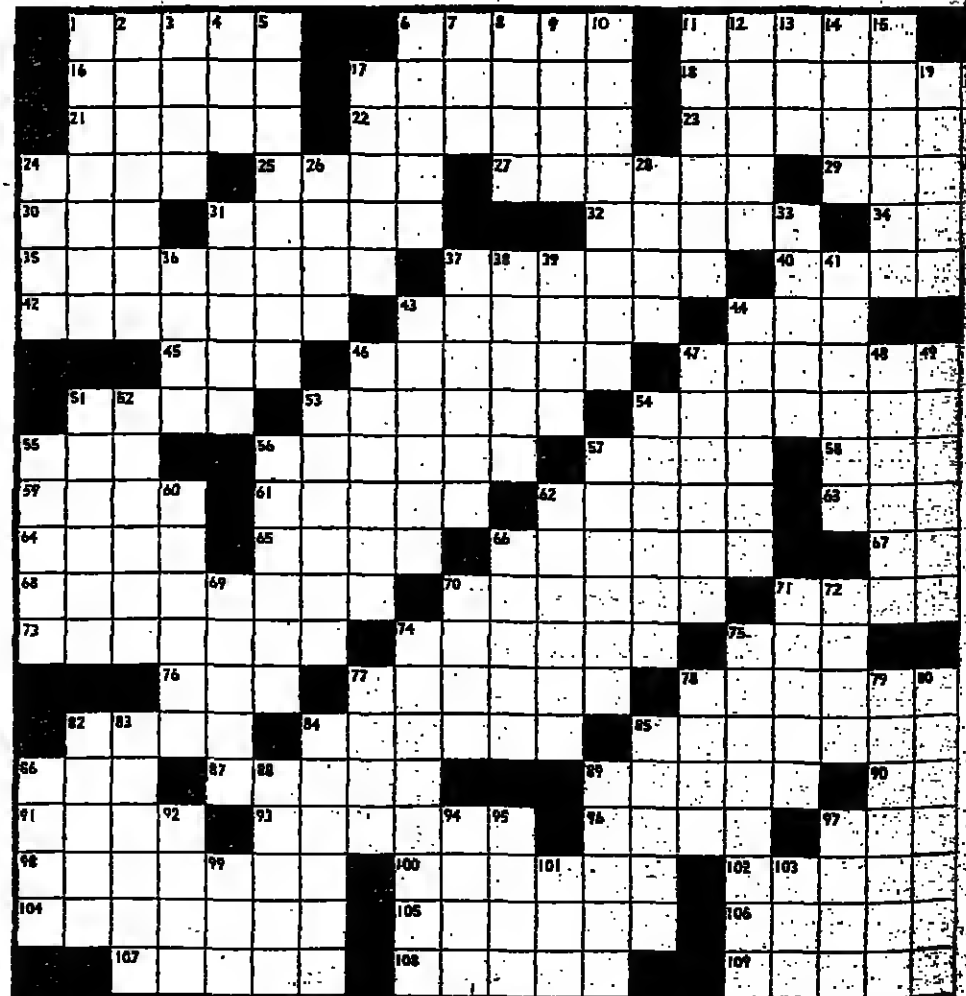
JUMBLE—That scrambled word game



Yesterday's Jumble: SMACK-LOFTY SHADOW PARISH
Answer: A respectful position on the staff—HALF-MAST

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

COUNTERPARTS—By Keith Blake



DOWN
1. Thanks
2. Proceeds slowly
3. Word with
4. Can or well
5. Glass drink
6. Opening night
7. Sings for one
8. Gravel
9. Certain aphid
10. Waff plus
11. College course
12. Society
13. Textile-machine part
14. Art style
15. Disc at track
16. Mrs. Bobb
17. Ripping poem
18. And when
19. Harvest
20. Edgar's
21. Zumbie
22. Michigan college
23. Spongy
24. Spoken, Var.
25. Oppositely
26. Bars legally
27. Pirates
28. Mrs. Bobb
29. Tropical
30. Great Yarn
31. Edgar's
32. Auto type
33. Item to drop
34. Weigh
35. Kestrel
36. Catch up with
37. Time of
38. Sheep game
39. (Concise)
40. Great Yarn
41. Great Yarn
42. Item to drop
43. Weigh
44. Girls
45. Bowed
46. Bowed
47. Bowed
48. Bowed
49. Bowed
50. Bowed
51. Bowed
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Tovar, McDaniel, Piniella Traded

Astros Get Osteen for Wynn As Dodgers Replace Davis

From Wire Dispatches
HOUSTON, Dec. 7—Baseball's trading market continues to heat up here as the Los Angeles Dodgers traded a star left-handeder, Claude Osteen, to the New York Yankees for a right-handed pitcher, Jim Wynn, and the New York Yankees sent left-handed pitcher Tom Seaver to the Los Angeles Dodgers for right-handed pitcher Steve Carlton.



Claude Osteen

Another major deal, the Yankees bought right-handed pitcher Steve Carlton from the Philadelphia Phillies. Tovar, who is 26 with 21 runs batted in and one home run last season, averaged a .280 lifetime batting average.

Carlton, 31, with 11 seasons in major league, originally was advertised as the "new N.Y. ace," but wasn't. Although he hit 222 home runs for the Phillies, he tallied off last year's season with 55 runs batted in and a disappointing .220 batting average.

Carlton, 34, has been a 20-game ace twice during his 16-year career. He was 18-11 last season, pitching 12 1/2 innings and finishing a 3.31 earned run average.



Cesar Tovar

Some Minor Deals

In a rush of minor trades, the Yankees got Jim Mason, 23, a second-string shortstop from the Rangers. The Rangers got first baseman Terry Cowley, 28, from the Orioles and the California Angels got second baseman Denny Doyle, 29, from the Phillies.

Mason hit 206 with three home runs last season, Cowley hit 216 with five home runs and Doyle, a smooth fielder but an erratic hitter, jumped to a .273 average with three home runs.

To get Doyle, the Angels gave up reliever Aurelio Montenegro, 2-1 with a 4.20 ERA. Mason cost the Yankees \$100,000, which the Rangers then paid for Cowley.

Veteran Moves On

The Phillies also purchased veteran relief pitcher Eddie Watt from Baltimore. Watt, 31, appeared in 30 games with the Orioles last season, and posted a 3-4 record with five saves and a 3.30 ERA.

The Rangers later sold switch-hitting infielder-catcher Bill Sudakis to the Yankees for a player to be named later or cash. Sudakis, 27, batted .255 with 15 homers and 11 doubles for the Rangers last season.

Alston Referring to the Trade

Alston was referring to the trade Wednesday of center fielder Willie Davis to the Montreal Expos for Mike Marshall, 30, a top relief pitcher whose record of 14-11 and 31 saves last season followed a strong season in 1972.

Davis hit .285 last season, playing much of the time with a leg injury. He had three straight seasons of batting over .300 until 1972, when he slipped to .260. He has been remarkably quick at his age (he'll be 34 in April), and is considered outstanding defensively.

A left-handed batter, he has good power, which often felt short of Dodger Stadium's long fences, but he did hit 16 homers this year and drove in 77 runs. In 14 seasons with the Dodgers he stole 335 bases.

To get Agre, who has slipped considerably since his first season of stardom with the New York Mets in 1969, the Dodgers gave the

St. Louis Cardinals 34-year-old relief pitcher Pete Richert, 3-3 last season with an earned run average of 3.18.

Age, 31, was traded in 1972 by the Mets to the Astros. Hitting .235, he was traded in August to the Cardinals and hit only .177 in 26 games for them.

The trade of Wynn was disappointing to the Mets who had been hoping to get the center fielder but refused to give up the left-handed pitcher, Jerry Koosman or Jon Matlack, demanded.

Earlier, the Mets had been talking to the Baltimore Orioles, but this talk ended when the Orioles sent outfielder Merv Rettenmund to the Cincinnati Reds for left-handed pitcher Rose Crumley, 22, who has won 37 games in three seasons. He was 13-10 last season with a 3.24 ERA.

The College Football Coach Is Often the Man in Motion

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT)—When it comes to football, some coaches quit, others take new jobs but only a few stay put no matter what.

In the first category is Bill Fulcher, who left the head post at Georgia Tech yesterday because he said he didn't enjoy the job. Some sources had indicated that Fulcher was disenchanted with Tech's high scholastic requirements, which made recruiting difficult. His team won 5 and lost 6 this season.

According to Fulcher: "College football has undergone some major changes in the last few years. Because of these changes, it is no longer as enjoyable for me to coach as it once was."

Franklin (Pepper) Rodgers apparently feels differently. He resigned as head coach at the University of California at Los Angeles to succeed Fulcher at Georgia Tech, Rodgers' alma mater.

UCIA was 9-3 this season. In the second category fall Jim Shofner and Sonny Randle. Shofner was named Texas Christian's 25th head coach, while Randle will become the first alumnus of Virginia to head its football team.

A Real Man First
 An assistant coach for the San Francisco 49ers, the 38-year-old Shofner will also be returning to his alma mater. "We couldn't be more pleased than to have one of our boys," said TCU's athletic director, Abe Martin. "We looked for a real man first and a football coach second, but we got both."

Virginia's athletic director, Gene Corrigan, was equally delighted with Randle. "It's just great," he said. "He has so many things going for him. He's a highly motivated individual. He also understands the University of Virginia. He knows our problems."

These were hinted at a few weeks ago by Don Lawrence, dismissed by Virginia after three years and an 11-22 won-loss record. He said: "If they don't back the next coach to the hilt, they aren't going to win for at least 10 years."

Now the third category: With reports that Florida State alumni were raising money to buy off the remaining three years of Coach Larry Jones' contract, university president Stanley Marshall asserted he would not ask for his resignation, despite the team's 0-11 won-loss record.

"If such a fund is offered," said Marshall, "I will encourage the donors to place it in a scholarship for needy students."

Scalping Out
 Competition in the Big Eight Conference also may take its toll. Eddie Crowder of Colorado and Vince Gibson of Kansas State are both under fire for losing.

During a season in which his team finished 5-6, Crowder was showered with ice cubes from the stands in Boulder, Colo. "I suppose that is part of the athletic scene if you're struggling," Crowder said.

There has been no great outcry for Gibson's scalp but his situation will probably be reviewed. Gibson's team lost four of the last five games by 56-14, 31-7, 28-9 and 50-21.

It won its finale, 17-14, defeating Colorado and Crowder. The college coach's outlook was well summarized by Floyd (Ben) Schwartzwalder, who ended his 25-year Syracuse coaching career this month with only three losing seasons: his first, 1972, and this year. "It isn't that winning is so great," he said, "it's just that losing is so awful."

He was succeeded by Frank Maloney, an assistant coach at the University of Michigan.

Disregarding the 3-9 record of Syracuse this season, Maloney, a 33-year-old Michigan graduate, immediately set a high goal, saying, "I hope to go to a bowl next year."

Italian Leads Giant Slalom

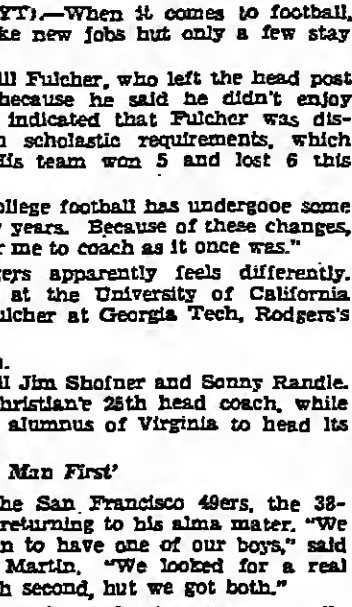
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It's Definite, Maybe: Padres Are Moving to Washington

By Leonard Koppett

HOUSTON, Dec. 7 (NYT)—The move of the San Diego Padres to Washington, first announced last May, was approved unanimously by the National League yesterday—with conditions.

The sale of the last-place baseball club by C. Aronoff Smith to a group headed by Joseph Danzansky is "contingent upon the fulfillment of certain conditions by Dec. 21, 1973," said the brief announcement by Charles S. (Chub) Feeney, president of the league.

Those conditions involve two subjects. The Washington group must now be convinced that the assets it is buying for \$12 million are free, clear and deliverable because Smith's financial empire has crumbled since the original agreement was made in May. And the buyer and seller, between them, must work out a plan that will absorb the cost of any settlement the National League may be forced to make by the city of San Diego.

Confidence Evident
 It was clear that the 11 other clubs felt confident that the conditions could be met, since they announced the move. But the free-and-clear issue may cause complications. The indemnity question will be resolved by having part of the purchase price, perhaps as much as \$4 million, put aside for that contingency.

By voting approval of the move to Washington, the National League avoided the necessity of giving formal consideration to the subsequent sale of the club to a group that included Mrs. Marjorie Lindheimer Everett, whose participation was not wanted by several clubs because of her role in a political bribery case.

Left uncertain was the status

of Emil J. (Buzie) Bavasi, president and general manager of the Padres ever since Smith acquired them as an expansion team for \$10 million in 1969. Last summer, Bavasi had a firm deal to accompany the club to Washington, remaining in charge. Subsequently, he sided with efforts to keep the team in San Diego and left here yesterday in a dejected mood, feeling he would be unwelcome there.

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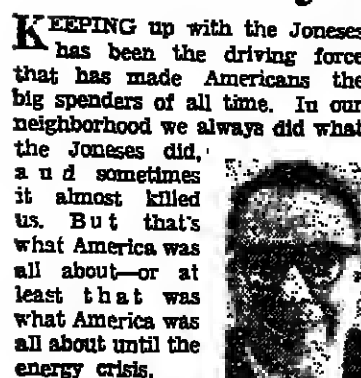
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 Kings Point 64, Brooklyn Poly 30
 Marist 82, Kings (NY) 71
 St. Louis 77, St. Mary's 52
 St. Francis 64, Scranton 50
 St. Joseph 64, Scranton 50
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College Basketball
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Art Buchwald

Status Symbols Dead



Buchwald

KEEPING up with the Joneses has been the driving force that has made Americans the big spenders of all time. In our neighborhood we always did what the Joneses did, and sometimes it almost killed us. But that's what America was all about—or at least that was what America was all about until the energy crisis.

Last week Jones was informed that his brand new Lincoln Continental was no longer a status symbol.

The person who informed him was Plotkin, a neighborhood in our neighborhood who drives a 1970 Toyota.

I must say Plotkin was rather cruel about it.

"You're finished, Jones!" Plotkin screamed in front of Jones's house. "No one is going to keep up with you anymore."

A small group of neighbors awakened by the noise gathered on the sidewalk.

"Hush, Plotkin," a lady said. "You're ruining the neighborhood."

"I'm not ruining the neighborhood," Plotkin shouted back. "Jones is ruining the neighborhood with that fuel-eating monster. You want to keep up with Jones, go ahead. But when you run out of gas in three blocks, don't come crying to me."

"Plotkin," I said, "why are you

making such a scene over Jones's automobile?"

"Because for years I've suffered by not keeping up with Joneses. All of you considered me a freak because I drove a Toyota. Don't think I didn't know what you said to your kids. 'If you don't study in school, you'll end up like Plotkin getting 25 miles to the gallon.'"

"We never said that, Plotkin," I protested.

"Jones said it," he replied. "His children used to taunt my children with stuff like 'I hear your father has to roll down his car windows by hand.' At PTA meetings, whenever I got to say something, Jones would sneer. 'Sit down, Plotkin. What could a man who doesn't have power steering know about education?'"

"Be generous, Plotkin," I begged. "With an energy crisis we all have to love each other."

"Not me. All you social climbers in this neighborhood who kept up with the Joneses have no right to tell me to be generous. Why wouldn't you even park next to me at parties. My Toyota was a parish. And Jones was the leader of the band. Come out, Jones, and I'll drive you around the block in a car that will still be on the road a year from now."

"Will you stop shouting?" someone asked. "Can't you imagine how upset Jones must be?"

"Jones is finished for good. If you want to get through the energy crisis, you will have to forget he was ever born."

"He's right," Mrs. McTavish said. "If we hadn't kept up with Jones, we wouldn't be caught in a gas squeeze now."

"Jones was the one who made us afraid to buy a small car," Blimpington said.

I was caught up in the excitement. "Come out of the house, Jones, you lousy, materialist ruffian! What are we going to do with the cars we bought to keep up with you?"

Plotkin took out the horn of his Toyota as the rest of us started throwing rocks at the Joneses' house.

Jones never did come out of his house, but it didn't make any difference. Everyone in our neighborhood, now keeping up with the Joneses, which is what we should have been doing all along.

Producer Cancels Broadway Premiere

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The producer of a musical has canceled its Broadway premiere, because "I could not get all the necessary charges for a production that I do not believe is ready to open."

The show, "Rachael Lily Rosenberg and Don't You Ever Forget It," was scheduled to debut tomorrow at the Broadhurst Theater. The plot concerns an obese woman who attains a miraculous cure in Hollywood. Producer Robert Stigwood said the musical had fallen two weeks behind in preparation and costs prohibited further rehearsals.

Mary Blume

The diner must not only be satisfied with top water

but must have the nerve to ask the sommelier to bring

it. The two or three martinis any sensitive soul

would need to be steely enough to make

such a request are not included in the Gault and Millau budget.

Miser's Guide to the Best Paris Restaurants

PARIS (IHT).—One might think the French would be sitting pretty after government assurances that they won't suffer much despite what's going on in the rest of the world, but in fact the French are as worried as anyone. The cover of Paris-Match sums it up:

- The Menace of Inflation
- The Energy Crisis
- Chaos in the Universities
- Corruption in Nice
- Giant Turtles Menaced by Extinction
- BUT HAPPILY, THERE IS PRINCE CHARLES WHO MAY PERHAPS BE ENGAGED.

However, a quick glance at page 86 reveals that the prince isn't engaged, really. On, and back to reality. Gault and Millau, the Katzenjammer kids of French gastronomy, are, for example, telling it like it is. In fact, they are tightening their belts. In their monthly magazine, Le Nouveau Guide, they have a place on what it would cost to go to the most expensive restaurants in Paris and order the cheapest things on the menu. In no case does the bill per head exceed \$18.

At the Tour d'Argent, for example, where the average diner spends 300 francs, or \$44, Gault and Millau claim he can get away with spending only 57.50 francs. "I don't believe it," says Claude Terrail, the Tour d'Argent's owner, flabbergasted.

Here, however, is the Gault and Millau miser's menu at the Tour:

Pamplonmousse mis en glace	16 fr.
Demouilles des îles du Pello	18 fr.
Pamplon de peches	15 fr.
Service 15%	7.50 fr.
Total	57.50 fr.

Name-Price Ratio

Obviously, as one goes on one's budget hinge one will find oneself eating a lot of grapefruit, the price of which seems to vary according to the fanciness of its name. At L'Escargot it is simply called 1/2 grapefruit and it only costs 4.50 fr. At Lucas Carton it has escalated to a Coupe de grapefruit at 18 fr.

which makes Terrail's grandly named Pamplonmousse mis en glace a bargain at only 16 fr., or just under \$4.

"It's not the pamplonmousse that costs 16 francs," Terrail points out reasonably enough. "It's the 80 people you have to serve it."

Sometimes fancy decor costs less than one might think. The Gault and Millau dinner at Taillevent, where there isn't much ambience, cost 67.85 fr., while for only 3.45 fr. more, or about 70 cents, you can get dancing at Maxim's. Most expensive cheap meal on the list is at Lasserre, where turtle soup, Truite au bleu and Oranges à l'orientale cost \$3.45 fr., but then Lasserre has a sliding roof.

The most interesting budget menu is at Le Grand Vefour, where 59.80 fr. will get you: Toast à la mode, Soufflé de grenouilles sauce ponette, Oranges marmelade and service.

Avoid Spinach

At Lucas Carton, once you have recovered from the shock of your 18 fr. grapefruit and have braced yourself for a 14 fr. flaming banana, you can relax with your Jambon chaud comme à Chablis for only 26 fr. But for heaven's sake don't order spinach to eat with your ham: it costs 10 fr. a portion.

None of these menus, however artfully composed, include drink. It will be noticed. The diner must not only be satisfied with tap water but must have the nerve to ask the sommelier to bring it. The two or three martinis any sensitive soul would need to be steely enough to make such a request are not included in the Gault and Millau budget.

The best way to be treated gently while dining sparsely is, if a little personal experience may be permitted to intrude, to tell the waiter you are recovering from a crise de joie. This is guaranteed to bring a sympathetic nod.

Or if you are feeling bold and bloody minded and very poor, you might just try strolling into a fancy restaurant and ordering a cup of coffee.

Claude Terrail says this happens often enough in the Tour d'Argent, especially with American tourists in the summer. And, by George, he says they get their coffee. "Though," he adds with a hint of nervousness, "perhaps it would be best not to say so in print."

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